J. B. ORMAN and J. L. BRUSH
BY PHONOLYTE
Next Sunday.

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

THE SILVER REPUBLICAN PARTY
J. S. W. BELFORD—
J. CHARLES HARTZELL.
Next Sunday.

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ALIGNMENT OF POWERS

France Favorable to Position Which Has Been Taken by Russia.

GERMANY IS OPPOSED TO IT

Two Important Communications Bearing on Chinese Negotiations Another Note by United States.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The latest expression as to the attitude of the powers on the evacuation of Peking comes from the United States ambassador at Paris, General Horace Porter, who has advised the authorities here that the attitude of the French government is favorable to the position taken by Russia.

Almost simultaneously with this dispatch from General Porter came another from the American charge d'affaires at Berlin, giving the attitude of Germany on Russia's proposal. This in substance states that Germany, while anxious to avoid any friction between the powers, regards the conditions at Peking such as to require the continued presence of German forces there. Neither General Porter nor Mr. Jackson gives the text of the answers but only the substance of the position taken by the two governments.

The Alignment Indicated.

These two highly important communications bring the Chinese negotiations to a very advanced state, though they are not yet concluded, as all of the answers are not yet in. The German and French answers, however, clearly indicate the alignment of the powers. It is generally accepted that Germany's attitude in favor of remaining at Peking will be concurred in by Italy and Austria, as these two countries act with Germany on all questions of a political nature. Moreover, definite word has been received here which clearly foreshadows Austria's position in favor of remaining at Peking.

As to the purpose of Great Britain, there is an absolute lack of official information, though little doubt is entertained that since Germany has taken the initiative Great Britain will follow suit in favor of remaining at Peking. The position of Japan likewise is lacking in definiteness, although it is believed in the best informed quarters that if other nations remain at Peking Japan will deem it expedient to remain there also.

It would seem from this that France is the only government to give concurrence to the Russian proposition, although the United States has expressed a purpose of following Russia's course unless the other powers brought about a modification of Russia's position. Thus far Russia has not expressed any purpose of modifying her original position. It was stated authoritively today that Russia has not ordered the departure of her minister or troops from Peking up to this time, so far as the United States government is advised. It is stated also that no new propositions have been presented, but that the question is practically the same as when first presented, namely as to whether the troops will remain or be withdrawn.

Preparing Another Note.

The receipt of the communications from Berlin and Paris brought about numerous conferences between the president, Secretary Root and Acting Secretary of State Hill, and also between Mr. Hill and Mr. Adee. It was gathered from these meetings that another note was being prepared by the United States, but the authorities did not feel disposed to give any inkling as to its nature and it is quite probable that the final form will await the consideration of the cabinet tomorrow.

The military situation at Peking remains unchanged apparently. General Chaffee's messages makes it clear that he is proceeding on the understanding that the American troops are to remain in China and he and General Barry speak of the comfortable arrangements that have been made for the soldiers.

MISUNDERSTANDING OF ROCKHILL AND INTERVIEWER

Washington, Sept. 6.—The state department this afternoon issued the following:

"A cablegram has been received from Mr. W. W. Rockhill dated at Shanghai Sept. 5 in which he authorizes the department to deny emphatically and categorically the statements made in certain newspapers relating to an interview alleged to have been given by him. The only interview he has ever given related strictly to the circular of July 3. He states that no merchant vessel will be sailing from Shang-hai for several days."

The Associated Press interview with Mr. Rockhill dated Shang-hai, Sept. 2, was sent from Shang-hai by cable after having been carefully prepared by a trusted staff correspondent of the Associated Press at present at Shang-hai. Shang-hai, Sept. 6.—William W. Rockhill, United States special commissioner in China, when questioned today regarding his denial of statements made by him to a correspondent of the Associated Press and cabled to the United States from Shang-hai last Sunday said the state department had cabled him regarding the interview and, as he considered the conversation personal, he had felt justified in replying that he had given no interview.

The correspondent of the Associated Press on the occasion in question visited Mr. Rockhill as a correspondent and for the purpose of inquiring whether, in Mr. Rockhill's opinion, Russia would withdraw from Peking.

As Mr. Rockhill did not request the correspondent to refrain from publishing his views as expressed during the conversation the correspondent thought he desired to have them made known.

MINNESOTA FUSIONISTS HAVE NOMINATED LIND

Party Was Held in Minneapolis. Nearly Every One of the 1,140 Delegates Was in the Hall.

St. Paul, Sept. 6.—The war effected between the Minnesota Democrats and Populists today and a full ticket was named, headed by Governor John Lind. An electoral ticket was also indorsed by the two conventions. The Democrats then their convention in full city and the Populists in Minneapolis.

Following is the fusion ticket:

Governor—John Lind.
Lieutenant governor—T. J. Meaghan.
Secretary of state—M. E. Neary.
State treasurer—H. C. Koerner.
Attorney general—Robert C. Saunders.
Railroad commissioners—F. M. Rinaldini and T. J. Knox for four years, J. M. Owen for two years.
Chief justice—J. C. Nodaway.
Electors at large—H. Rudolph Schiffman and M. B. Pendergast.

The Democratic convention was one of the most enthusiastic gatherings of the party ever held in Minnesota. Nearly every one of the 1,140 delegates was in his seat. The nomination of Lind was made by acclamation with a roar and wave of hats, umbrellas and coats.

The platform renews allegiance to the national Democracy and its principles; rejoices in the nomination of Bryan and Stevenson; condemns the Puerto Rican tariff; extends sympathy to the Boer republics in South Africa and condemns the Republicans for not expressing sympathy with them; condemns the high protective tariff as productive of trusts, approves the efforts of organized labor for a shorter working day, very strongly indorses the administration of Governor Lind in all particulars and demands that the gross earning tax on railroads be increased to 4 per cent.

The ticket was ratified tonight by a mass meeting of the two conventions, addressed by Governor Lind.

MAUPIN MEN CONTROLLED TELLER COUNTY DEMOCRATS

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Sep. 6.—The Democratic county convention met in this city today and elected forty-seven delegates to the state, judicial, congressional, senatorial and legislative conventions. A different set of delegates was selected for the three conventions first named, but the same set of delegates will attend the senatorial and legislative conventions.

The proceedings from beginning to end were in favor of the faction which favored Maupin for governor and J. Maurice Finn for congressman. Of the 194 delegates present, 110 represented the Maupin faction, the other eighty comprising the Stimson faction. The greater part of the day was consumed in effecting a permanent organization, the real business of the convention having been done tonight.

The resolutions were quite brief. They endorsed the principles of the Chicago platform and the national platform adopted at Kansas City. They point with pride and satisfaction to the manner in which the official affairs in Teller county have been conducted, congratulate the people of this county on the reduction of taxes since the formation of the county as compared with the high taxes when this was a part of El Paso county, and congratulate the people of the country on self government as annunciated by the Declaration of Independence. The resolutions declare for direct legislation. They also instruct the delegation to the state convention to oppose the seating of all contesting delegations and instruct the delegates to the judicial convention to oppose the candidacy of any one inimical to organized labor.

A specific resolution offered by the miners union was later adopted, condemning Judge Goddard for declaring the eight hour law unconstitutional and pledging the delegates to the judicial convention to endeavor to secure the nomination of Gallinger of Pueblo for judge of the supreme court.

An Indian Boy's Trick.

Some good stories of an officer's son, brought up by his father at a frontier post, are told by Mrs. E. B. Custer in the September St. Nicholas. The Kid, as he was called, was no match for these little Bedouins in riding, but he entered into everything with such fervor he sometimes won from mere audacity. A race was suggested by the nimble fingertalk of his playmates; but when he began to unfasten the surcingle and to "cinch" Samanthy more securely, they rushed whooping around him, pointing meaningly to the bare backs of their own ponies. Off came the saddle and bridle, and in Samanthy's aristocratic mouth was thrust a rope to guide him. The Kid, thanks to his early training, could stick like a burr to the round, smooth back. The Indian boys were rarely allowed any but the slow pack ponies for play, and Alf won twice. The third contestant (for he had to match himself against each one), made signs to change ponies; and here the trickiness of the Indian crept in, for to the Kid was given a racer he had never seen, an animal which was also a vixen. The little group surrounded him as he leaped to his place. He was rosy with excitement, his eyes dancing with the fun of it all. The sinewy, bronze bodies of the Indian boys were moist with sweat and glistened in the sun, and their eager, brilliant eyes and graceful motions and gesture exhibited impatience for the start. The ponies were equally impatient to be off.

The braves were either leaning against their tutelors or squatted near the tepees, where no move of the miles could escape their vigilant eyes. While the squaws noted a short time from their hard tasks to watch the favorite diversion of the red man.

At the signal, away bounded the contestants, amid the yells and skirmishings of the savages. Samanthy's short canter left him far behind this fleetest of the herd belonging to the scouts, and the Kid shouted back exultantly. But before the sound died on the still summer air the fleetfoolishness of the pony developed. He came to a sudden stop, reared in an instant unseated Alf, and, looking back, the whites of his eyes showing viciously, he shot his small hoof squarely against the boy's head. For a moment the blue sky above Alf was full of stars, then came the blackness of night. The small hands fell lifeless at his sides, and the pallor of death settled in the poor little Kid's upturned face.

VERMONT RETURNS

White River Junction, Vt., Sept. 6.—The election returns for Vermont are all in. A careful scrutiny of the county returns based on official returns in all but a few towns and in these the unofficial figures are being used, show that Stickney (Rep.), for governor, has a plurality of 46,[illegible], and a majority over all of 30,[illegible].

The complete revised returns give these results:

For governor, Stickney (Rep.), 46,400; Senter (Dem.), 16,948; all others, 1,276.

The Republican plurality this year exceeds by 2,491 the average of the last three presidential years and by 588 the average for the six last election years.

ALL THE NEWS

Senator Leedy's opinion of the work of the El Paso county Democratic convention. See page eight.

STATE

Construction of the Home League home for children at Florence will begin about the 20th inst.

Seventh Day Adventists of the state are holding a camp-meeting conference in Harmon, about 300 being in attendance.

POLITICAL

California Republican state convention adjourned after passing resolutions strongly indorsing the national platform and candidates.

Governor John Lind was renominated by the Minnesota Democratic state convention by acclamation.

BASE BALL

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston-Cincinnati.

Boston, Sept. 6.—Boston whitewashed Cincinnati. Both teams played listlessly at the bat and in the field. Irwin was put out of the game for kicking in the first inning. The game was called in the seventh on account of darkness. Attendance 650. Score:

Boston	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	—	5
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Hits—Boston 10, Cincinnati 5.
Errors—Boston 1, Cincinnati 4.
Batteries—Lewis and Clark; Scott and Peitz.

Chicago-Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Sept. 6.—The home team indulged in a batting matinee today and made everything in the hit line, from a scratching bunt to a clean home run. Philadelphia was aided considerably in run getting by some weird fielding on the part of Chicago. The visitors never had a look in and after the second inning the game was tiresome and uninteresting. Attendance 2,[illegible]. Score:

Chicago	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
Philadelphia	3	3	0	0	0	5	2	1	14

Hits—Chicago 4, Philadelphia 7.
Errors—Chicago 7, Philadelphia 1.
Batteries—Callahan and Donahue, Dexter, Fraser, Barnhard and McFarland.

Brooklyn-Pittsburg.

Brooklyn, Sept. 6. In the Brooklyn-Pittsburg game today a muffed throw by Daly sent Kennedy up in the air in the second inning and four men were sent around the bases by wild pitching and a couple of hits. Kennedy went in to pitch and was batted hard. The Pittsburgs played a superb fielding game behind Leever's good pitching and shut off the runs. Game called in eighth on account of darkness. Attendance 1,400. Score:

Pittsburg	0	4	1	0	0	3	0	—	9
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—	2

Hits—Pittsburg 12, Brooklyn 12.
Errors—Pittsburg 0, Brooklyn 1.
Batteries—Leever and Zimmer; Kennedy, Kilson and Farrell.

St. Louis-New York.

New York, Sept. 6.—The New York and the St. Louis teams gave about the worst exhibition at the Polo grounds today that has been seen here in some time. St. Louis took a lead at the start and was never headed. Attendance 1,000. Score:

St. Louis	5	0	3	0	0	2	1	—	11
New York	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	—	4

Hits—St. Louis 10, New York 4.
Errors—St. Louis 2, New York 2.
Batteries—Sudhoff and Robinson; Doheny and Bowerman.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

At Buffalo—Buffalo 5, Milwaukee 4.
At Detroit—Detroit 2, Kansas City 1. Second game—Detroit 8, Kansas City 3.
At Cleveland—Cleveland 4, Minneapolis 2.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis 5, Chicago 3. Second game—Indianapolis 7, Chicago 11.

GOLD DEMOCRATS

National Committee Chairman Tracey Will Conduct a Campaign Against Bryan.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 6.—Charles Tracey of New York, chairman of the national committee of the gold Democratic party and John P. Fresnot of this city, secretary of the national committee, held a conference today. Mr. Fresnot, secretary of the committee, announced that national headquarters will be opened in this city at once. The purpose of the establishment of national headquarters as announced by Mr. Tracey is to conduct a campaign through the country, especially in this state which will endeavor to defeat Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Tracey said:

"Judging from my observation and knowledge my opinion is that 75 per cent of the Gold Democrats of 1896 will vote for McKinley and Roosevelt. The remaining 25 per cent will vote for Mr. Bryan."

TREMENDOUS ENTHUSIASM

Greeted Theodore Roosevelt at First Meeting of Western Tour.

HIS AUDITORS ROSE EN MASSE

His Speech at Detroit Dealt With the Kansas City Platform, Militarism and Imperialism.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 6.—The first meeting of Gov. Roosevelt's western tour, which was held in the big armory room of the Detroit Light Guard armory tonight, was all that the governor's ardent partisans could have desired in point of attendance and enthusiasm. The floor and galleries of the great hall were crowded. Many were on the outside, unable to obtain seats or standing room within hearing distance.

The vice presidential candidate received a tremendously enthusiastic greeting as he made his way through the of the side aisles. A large proportion of the audience stood upon chairs and yelled frantically for "Teddy." It was with difficulty that the shouts could be appeased and silence restored so as to permit the meeting to proceed.

When Gov. Roosevelt arose to speak the great crowd arose almost en masse and remained standing and shouting for some time. The governor's speech occupied about an hour in delivery and was listened to throughout with thoughtful attention.

An Object Lesson.

Gov. Roosevelt gave the audience an object lesson when he asserted that our soldiers in the Philippines had less to fear from any body of armed bandits in that country than they had to fear from the principles of the Kansas City platform, and the success of the Democratic ticket. He said five members of the regular army were present and asked them to stand up that the audience might see their tyrants. Five soldiers from the Fourteenth infantry at Fort Wayne, who occupied a front box, when thus invited, rose and were applauded. "Now," exclaimed Gov. Roosevelt, "behind your tyrants." The audience shouted with laughter. "They are here," continued the governor, "five soldiers to four thousand people in this audience, which is a larger proportion of tyranny in this house than the percentage of the regular army bears to all whose number of people to the country."

ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH.

Gov. Roosevelt said in part:

"In this campaign the issue of overshadowing importance whether we shall continue or abandon the governmental policy, which has brought this country to the highest pitch of prosperity at home, and which has kept the national honor unstained both at home and abroad. To deliberately undo the work would be to dishonor the national reputation and to throw us into a disastrous industrial chaos.

"The Kansas City platform commits our opponents to a policy which means material disaster and moral disgrace; which means a violent panic in the business world, and therefore widespread and prolonged misery among all our people; which further means upsetting the courts, the violation of the nation's faith in financial matters, and the unworthy abandonment of our duty abroad. The nation that accepts such moral principles can not live. It will rot to death in the loathsome slow of its own corruption.

"If the American people are true to themselves they must in the most unequivocal manner repudiate the Populistic and communistic doctrines enunciated in the Kansas City platform, exactly as they repudiated them in '96. The existence of any considerable party which affirms and re-affirms these doctrines is in itself a serious menace to the nation's moral and material welfare and we have a right to appeal to every far-sighted and patriotic man whatever his political affiliations in the past, from no matter what section of the country he comes, to stand with us in this struggle for national integrity.

False Prophets Confounded.

"We have a right to insist upon both wisdom and sincerity in the leaders of any party who appeal for popular confidence. Now let us see if we can trust the wisdom of our present opponents, by comparing their prophecies in '96 with the actual events since."

Gov. Roosevelt quoted many extracts from Mr. Bryan's speeches in 1896, concerning the effects of the gold standard and asked his hearers to contrast actual results with Mr. Bryan's prophecies.

"In his speeches," continued Gov. Roosevelt, "Mr. Bryan kept insisting upon the alleged fact that money was growing dearer; that under a gold standard it was bound to continue to grow scarcer. Well, as a matter of fact, and thanks to our prosperity, there is more money in circulation per capita in the United States today than ever before in the history of the country. On July 1 last the circulation per capita was $26.80, an increase in circulation of $6.40 for every man, woman and child in the country, as compared with what it was on July 1, 1896. So Mr. Bryan's prophecy has been as wide of the mark in this instance as in every other. The present year is the first in which the two billion dollar mark in circulation has ever been passed. In other words, the increase of money in circulation has kept pace with the expanding industries and commerce of the country and this increase has been predominantly due to the condition of prosperity produced by the gold standard; yet Mr. Bryan in his Minneapolis speech of four years ago predicted that commerce would be at a standstill because gold would go out of the country and that the issuing of bonds would be necessary to bring it back. Every single prediction he has made has been falsified by the event.

"Our opponents are as cock sure about the gold dollar being a robber dollar four years ago as they are about what they are pleased to term militarism and imperialism at the present day, and their utterances mean no more now than they meant then.

"Mr. Bryan at the moment as was uncasily conscious that there is something very wrong with his proposed financial policy and talks very little about it, but he has definitely admitted himself to it and the various conventions that nominated him have reiterated their belief in all the absurd and exploded theories which he championed four years ago. Unless our opponents are guilty of the grossest hypocrisy, they must, if they carry the election, immediately start in to revolutionize our whole financial system and begin a series of experiments with our industrial well being, which could only result in the most widespread disaster.

Soldiers Most Dangerous Foe.

"It is a terrible and most lamentable truth that our soldiers who are now facing death in the Philippines are forced to recognize in the Bryantistic Democracy their most dangerous foe. The bullets that slay our men in Luzon are inspired by the denouncers of America here. No least general, not Aguinaldo himself, can do so much to prolong the fighting, can do so much to increase the bloodshed of American and Filipino alike, as has been done by the Kansas City convention.

"So far as I know there is no man in the United States who believes in either imperialism or militarism. They are pure phantoms of even more shadowy and intangible quality than the iniquitous "robber gold dollar" which disturbed Mr. Bryan so much four years ago.

"Just at present we have in the regular army, as compared with our population, nine-tenths of a soldier to every one thousand of population. The increase of militarism since the palmy days of Jefferson, a century back, is represented by exactly one-tenth of a soldier to every thousand inhabitants. All the increase to the danger of our institutions is measured, therefore, by the amount of tyranny which is capable of being exercised by one American in a uniform over 10,000 of his fellow citizens without uniforms.

Consent of the Governed.

"Mr. Bryan and his associates cannot say one word about the consent of the governed doctrine as applying to the Philippines. They dwell upon the fact that no man is good enough to govern another. In North Carolina and other southern states we see before our eyes the process of the disfranchisement of the negro. We see before our eyes the black man governed without his consent by the white man. Until our opponents have removed the beam from their own eye, by applying their consent of the governed doctrine at home, let them hold their peace about the Tagal bandits to whom their words give fresh heart to shoot down our soldiers in the far eastern archipelago.

"The policy of expansion is America's historic policy. We have annexed the Philippines exactly as we have annexed Hawaii, New Mexico and Alaska. They are now part of American territory and we have no more right to give them up than we have the right to restore Hawaii to the Kanaka queen or to abandon Alaska to the Esquimaux. There is not a particle of difference between the cases. We cannot go back, first, for the sake of the islands themselves, and next for the sake of our own honor.

"The men who are making speeches on the unrighteousness of our expanding in the Philippines might with as much justification incite the Sioux and the Apache tribes to outbreak against us on the ground that we have no right to retain South Dakota or Arizona.

"The policy of the Kansas City platform is a policy of economic disaster and financial dishonor at home and of unworthy shrinking from duty abroad, and we appeal to all honest, far-seeing, brave and patriotic men, north or south, east or west, whatever their political affiliations may have been in the past, to stand with us now against the men who would bring such abuse and misery upon our country and to support us in upholding the cause of honesty and of industrial well-being at home and the honor of the American flag in the face of all the peoples of the earth."

GOLDFIELD

Special to the Gazette.

Goldfield, Sept. 6.—The Teller Silver Republican party met in county convention here today. John Connor being selected as chairman and George Killan being secretary. Delegates were selected to the state, judicial, senatorial, legislative and congressional conventions. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the silver plank of the Chicago platform, declaring in favor of fusion with all parties in favor of silver, indorsing Senator Teller and Congressman Shafroth and instructing the delegates to the state convention to work for the nomination of Teller for governor.

Next Tuesday evening the order of Owls will have their second annual masquerade at Clark's hall.

Miss Irene Caldwell of Denver is here, the guest of her sister, Mrs. G. J. Collins.

Adjutant Norman Johnson of the Salvation Army will speak at the Presbyterian church Sunday evening.

Pat Fitzgerald, a well known mining operator at Independence, left yesterday for Mexico to look after his mining claims there.

S. B. Bitterly returned yesterday from the Crestone Mining district.

T. W. Woodbridge, the assayer at the Vindicator, is taking a month's vacation.

GRACE-PARKER FIGHT

Failed to Come Off Owing to Inability of Management to Put Up Hard Cash.

Special to the Gazette.

Pueblo, Sept. 6.—Owing to a disagreement with the management, Kid Parker and Jack Grace, who were to have fought at the Lake pavilion, failed to come together. The two boxers demanded that the money be put up in cash, but this the management was unable to do. In order not to disappoint the crowd Grace and Parker boxed four exhibition rounds. A brisk preliminary between Ed Seamon and Tom McIntyre resulted in a decision for Seamon. A battle royal between six husky negro steel workers closed the entertainment.

THE NEWS OF CRIPPLE CREEK

Republican Speakers Were Enthusiastically Received.

THE DEATH OF LEE DARLING

Funeral will Be Conducted By Typographical Union Man and Boy Involved in a Disturbance

Cripple Creek Bureau
Colorado Springs Gazette.

The business office of the Gazette for the Cripple Creek district is at the Collins hotel, Cripple Creek. All orders for subscriptions to be delivered by carrier at 6:30 a. m. daily may be addressed to G. B. MacEachern, agent, and complaints of irregular or late delivery reported to the same address.

Cripple Creek, Sept. 6. The Republicans held a large and enthusiastic meeting tonight in the city hall which was addressed by John W. Shearer, a well known attorney of Colorado Springs, and Colonel Blakeley, a Republican well known throughout the state. They each made an excellent speech on the leading issues of the day and were enthusiastically received by the large audience.

Lee Darling died at 11 o'clock this morning at the home of his mother, Mrs. G. C. Leighton, 107 West Walnut avenue. The cause of death was the breaking of a blood vessel in his head, the blood congested on the brain and causing temporary insanity during his last days. The deceased was one of the best known and popular newspaper men in the district, was 32 years of age and has resided here for nine years. He was a member of the local Typographical union under the auspices of which the funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at Lampman's undertaking rooms. The services will be conducted by Rev. Mr. Tate. The remains will be taken to Cheyenne, Wyo., for burial.

Benjamin A. Baker, aged 32, died of typhoid fever at the Sisters hospital this morning after a lingering illness. The funeral was held tonight at White's undertaking parlors under the auspices of the Knights of Maccabees, of which order he was a member. The father, J. A. Baker, who has been here at his son's bedside for four weeks, will accompany the remains tomorrow to his home at Keen's Station, New York.

W. J. Cameron and Herman Sigel were in police court tonight on charge of disturbance. Cameron is a grown man and Sigel is a boy. Officer Scott found them today at the corner of Second street and Bennett avenue where Cameron had the boy by the throat. Cameron explained to the court that the boy threw a stone which came near striking him on the head, that he then threw a brick taking effect on his leg and afterwards threw another stone. Sigel claims that Cameron and another man were walking behind his father's home. Mrs. Sigel also, though not placed on the witness stand said that Cameron was in the habit of throwing stones at her boy and that he is jealous because they have a wagon and he has not. Each one of the parties was fined $5 and costs.

A marriage license was issued today to Robert Gardner, aged 23, and Helena M. Murton.

Miss Gertrude Farley left yesterday for Colorado Springs. Her brother Roland accompanied her and will attend school there.

Surgeon Reider left today for a ten days' hunting and fishing trip. During his absence J. A. Smith will fill the vacancy.

Miss Daisy Bielaer left yesterday for Cape Nome where she has good financial prospects.

J. F. Collins, the broker, has returned from Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Florence where he has been several weeks on business and pleasure.

Charles A. Lea returned yesterday from Denver.

Joseph S. Visger of the Marie Mining company returned today.

Lake Theater at the Fair.

"Theaters, Panoramas, and Other Spectacles," are the subject of the second of Jean Schopfer's papers on "Amusements at the Paris Exposition," which appears in the September Century.

"The midsummer poets have come down from the hill of Montmartre to the Rue de Paris, where may be found the Theatre des Auxiliaries Girls, the Grand Guignol, the Maison du Rire, and the Bruyelle. At these theaters short pieces are played, and political songs are sung that make fun of the government, whatever it may be, for clever minds are always to be found on the opposing side. Once act plays by modern authors are given, and also some reproductions of old plays from the repertoire of the Theatre de la Foire. These performances are all better suited to Frenchmen than to foreigners. At the time of my visit I took with me a friend from New England, but I saw that the players were incomprehensible to him. They wore their hearts in their sleeves, so to speak; life for them was merely outward and informal. So, Miss Wilkins' somber heroes, who prefer to be unhappy and to make miserable those who love them rather than change their minds about anything they have once decided upon, or which they consider duty, would be incomprehensible to those French players. I fear that the theaters of the Rue de Paris will scarcely be appreciated by the Anglo-Saxon audiences, with the exception, perhaps, of certain learned university professors who are said to still enjoy the broadly comic parts of Shakespeare.

How a Horse Kills a Snake.

Few of us have ever seen a horse kill a snake, but Mrs. Custer describes the performance in her story of "The Kid," in the September St. Nicholas:

"As they were pushing out of a jungle on foot one day, the colonel said: 'Samanthy is a little too attentive. Alf he shoves himself alongside of me, and when I remonstrate he backs a little, but keeps so close he almost treads on my heels.'

"'Well, father, I suppose he thinks nothing can go on without him. He's been in everything I ever did yet.'

"As they came to a narrow defile, with the branches of the trees festooned with moss and the ground tangled with vines and thick underbrush, Samanthy forgot his manners and crowded to the front. There was hardly room for two abreast. The colonel, peering into the thicket for birds, heard what he took to be the whirr of pheasants' wings, and he lifted his gun to take aim. The Kid, pressing on, saw with his keen eyes that it was nothing so harmless as the rising of a covey of birds. A huge rattlesnake, overlooked by the colonel in his intense concentration on the thicket, lay coiled directly in front of him, the vicious mouth hissing, the eyes gleaming with fire. Alf was in danger. He could not fire, for the father or the pony would have received the shot, as they were placed.

"But a more vigilant eye than even the Kid's had seen the danger. The Kid, with a spring in front of the colonel, and with the nicest exactitude, down came the pony with a buck jump, his hoofs close together on the head of the snake, crushing in the deadly fangs, and flattening the skull into the soft soil.

"Still there was an ominous rattle of the tail, and the little nag gathered himself again, bowed his supple back, and drove his hoofs into the hatted skin of the deadly foe of mankind.

CALIFORNIA REPUBLICANS.

Strong Indorsement of the National Party and Ticket.

Santa Cruz, Cal., Sept. 6.—The Republicans of this county were concluded today after the adoption of a platform and the election of electors at large. The platform included a strong indorsement of the platform adopted by the Republican convention at Philadelphia.

The convention passed a resolution to report to the last session of the Ninety-first congress, William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, and brilliant speeches were made by those who have given their support to the party in the past, and have given their support to the party in the future.

ARAPAHOE DEMOCRATS

Maloneyites Are Now Credited With Majority of Delegates.

COMMITTEE DID NOT REPORT

Sensational Statement by O'Donnell Thomas Ballots In Distinct Violation of Agreement.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Sept. 6.—The Democratic peace committee has been in executive session all day and will not complete their work before morning.

The members of the committee will not give out returns so far canvassed for publication, but enough has been learned to know that the Maloneyites have a majority of the delegates, and that the Thomas faction has been losing as the count proceeded. In one ward where the Thomas people claimed 8 out of 10 precincts, they should have been credited to be Maloneyites, and in many other cases the same mistake was made. The peace committee will not consider the cases of the contested delegations but will leave them for the convention proper.

Both sides still claim a majority of the delegates, but Mr. Maloney says that as the regular organization carried the primaries, they are entitled to and will organize the convention.

The impression is gaining ground that when Chairman Maloney calls the convention together in the morning and the Thomasites realize that they have lost, they will bolt and hold another convention. One of Governor Thomas' chief supporters who does not wish to be named said tonight: "If we are not given a majority of the delegates by the peace committee we will withdraw and hold another convention, thereby carrying the fight into the state convention."

Asked if it is true that the Thomas committee of six members had decided to name the temporary organization, Chairman Maloney to call the convention and name the temporary organization.

T. J. O'Donnell, member of the peace committee, tonight made the following statement:

"In my opinion, the ticket printed by the Thomas faction was a fraud, in spirit, without and a violation of the peace agreement. Ballots were held.

"The purpose and plain intent of article 7 of the agreement entered into by the five members of this committee is that the ticket to be voted at the primary election should not be distinguishable from the other tickets that are held in the hands of the voters, as related to the paper. The tickets of the regular organization were printed in exact conformance with the agreement. They were on white unsized paper, and have no distinguishing or distinguishing mark of any kind upon them except the name or designation of the ticket. "Regular Democratic." The Thomas ticket was on "print" paper, nearly straw color, and far from white, that they are as much distinguishable from the regular tickets as if they were black, yellow, red or blue. I took occasion to observe carefully during the progress of the primary election, and no one with eyes could be deceived as to which ticket was in the hands of a voter or person holding packages of ballots for the purpose of distribution.

"I also observed that when the Thomas ticket was folded, the union label showed through the paper and marked the ticket as certainly as would a stripe along or across the back of it. The difference in color plainly distinguished them even at a distance. Therefore it appears to me that that portion of the agreement in relation to uniformity in the size, color and printing of the ticket intended primarily to protect the voter from coercion of the police force and other governmental agencies, was set at naught by the printing of this ticket, and that the protection which it was designed to throw around the primary election, wholly failed.

"I protested against this ticket as soon as I discovered its character, and the distinguishing mark which it printed upon it, entering my protest at 11 o'clock on the day of the primary when there was still time to have printed the ticket in conformity with the agreement, and it was advised by Judge [illegible] that the ticket should be moved.

"While believing that the Thomas ticket fulfilled a technical [illegible] its direction, for it was a violation of the agreement they were held. I [illegible] in obedience to the agreement, if [illegible] that the ticket [illegible] the will of the people."

INDICATOR PROPERTY

A Strike Which Shows Excellent Values—Prospect is Promising for 100 Ton Shipment.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Sept. 6.—A strike was made on the Indicator property from which there have been two assays made. The vein is exceptional in width. Samples taken from across the three feet showed a value of $71.60. A sample of red talc of which there are streaks clear through the vein gave a value of $256. These were taken from the bottom of the shaft which was 17 feet in depth. Sinking will be continued to a depth of 100 feet.

Another shipment of 5 or 6 tons will be sent out next week from the Monte Cristo, of the Indicator company on Tenderfoot hill. A mill run of 50 pounds taken last Sunday from the shaft which is 50 feet down showed a value of $24.

Pharmacist.

There are about 100 men in the ore house of the Maine Mining company, operating the Pharmacist. A shipment of about 100 tons will be sent out next week. Some of the ore shows sylvanite and free gold. Samples on the ore already sorted show a value of over 5 ounces. The 100 foot lift is nearly completed in the Jones shaft.

The Maine Mining company on the Pharmacist has made connection with the workings of the Brady and Champion lease of the Burns at the 550-foot level and is working the same ore shoot with good results.

Hull City Placer.

The King and Whiting lease on the Hull City Placer will make a shipment of thirty tons of $80 ore tomorrow and have ten tons of sacked ore worth about $400 to the ton which will be sent out in a few days.

O'Hara and Sidebottom, sub-lessees of King and Whiting, on the Hull City Placer sent out a shipment of two carloads of $60 ore the first of the week.

May and Hopkins, operating on the Six Points, made a shipment yesterday of 340 tons of $60 ore. The stope at a depth of 320 feet is open nearly 50 feet and shows almost two feet of good ore.

Holbrook and Williams, leasing on the east end of the Trail property, are crosscutting at a depth of 100 feet to find the vein opened in a surface shaft which contained high grade value. They expect to reach it within 50 feet.

Legal Tender.

The Legal Tender started the work of sinking this week. The shaft will be put down an additional 100 feet before work will commence on the vein deposit. The work is expected to occupy thirty days.

The production of the Independence for last month was 44 carloads of cyanide ore and 7 carloads of smelting grade smelting ore.

The Woods Investment Co., operating the Deadwood, has found within two feet of ore worth from $150 to $200 in the south shaft of the 500 foot level.

Cal Magner and Co., of the Bleak Belle of the Independence Con Co., today made a shipment of 20 tons of $40 ore.

The new boiler on the Keith and Grube lease to replace the one which exploded a few days ago, was put in on shaft 3 of the Vindicator yesterday and work was resumed.

It is stated on good authority that Messrs. Giddings and Leanox have thrown up their lease on the Unexpected claim of the Central Cripple Creek Mines Co. The single shipment sent out fell much below the minimum of pay ore and efforts made to find a body of pay ore have utterly failed.

Deed Filed.

A deed filed in the office of the county recorder today shows the sale of the Ninety-Five lode under date of August 27, from Geo. Moerder to J. C. Tatman and J. E. Devy, the consideration being $[illegible].

Deeds filed show the purchase by H. W. Fickinger of the Rose lode and an undivided one-half interest in the Ida lode. The consideration is not given.

Two deeds filed today show a purchase by C. W. Kurtz as trustee of the Nada and the Ouray lodes, the consideration in each case was $17[illegible]. The instruments were dated Sept. 6.

E. W. Sebben today filed deeds showing the conveyance to him of the mineral rights under lots in the Blue Belle addition in Anaconda. The deeds convey the mineral right of 17 lots. It is stated that he is forming a company which will be backed by Mary McKinney people that a much larger amount of property will be purchased and active operation will commence within a short time. Mr. Sebben could not be seen tonight and therefore the report could not be confirmed.

COLORADO NEWS FROM ALL THE STATE.

Gathered by The Gazette's Special Correspondents

NEWS ITEMS FROM DENVER

Default and Judgment Against Victor G. M. Co.

A LARGE SUM IS INVOLVED

Murderous Assault Made by a Young Bootblack—Camp Meeting of Seventh Day Adventists.

Denver Bureau Colorado Springs Gazette.

Denver, Sept. 6.—Default and judgment for $153,616.66 was taken in the district court this morning against the Victor G. M. Co. The judgment was awarded on notes payable on demand to David H. Moffatt. The suit was suppressed when filed and this is the first notice the public has received that it was ever instituted. The notes were given March 23, 1900.

The tramway cars will soon pass over the Sixteenth street viaduct, the heavy iron work having been completed, and the flooring completed. The viaduct will probably remain closed to other traffic for some time for the reason that the city is unable to lay new flooring on the roadway and sidewalks, both of which are in a dangerous condition at present.

Will Ware, a young colored man of the city, who was recently married, attacked Louis Epps with a butcher knife this morning and inflicted wounds that may prove fatal. Ware is a bootblack and afflicted with jealousy. Today he went home unexpectedly and found Epps in the house. He attacked him and inflicted a large wound in his left side. Ware was arrested and will be held pending the recovery or death of Epps.

Seventh Day Adventists.

The Colorado conference of the Seventh Day Adventists opened in Harmon today. They are holding the conference in tents and about 300 are in attendance. The conference will last all the week. A number of the most prominent members of the church are in attendance.

John O'Neil, who has been organist for the Logan Avenue Methodist church for a number of years, has gone home to die. Mr. O'Neil has pulmonary troubles and upon being pronounced incurable he decided to return to his old home in Michigan, to spend his few remaining days. A large crowd of people were at the depot to bid him good bye.

The explosion of a kerosene lamp set fire to the residence of Mrs. Ollie Creek at 1815 Glenarm street last night at midnight. She was awakened by the light in her room in time to escape injury. The building, however, was already afire and her escape was a narrow one.

Lulu Penn Ingersol has commenced an action in the district court against the Denver City Tramway Co., demanding $19,000 for injuries received on a car on June 26 last. She received a broken arm.

Death of Mrs. Bell.

Mrs. Lillian Bell, the woman who was beaten by an unknown man the night of August 21, died at her home, corner of Seventeenth and Washington avenue, last night. With her death will probably end one of the most mysterious murders in the history of Denver as the detectives have no clue whatever to work on. The general supposition is that the man mistook Mrs. Bell for someone else and that she was the victim of mistaken identity. The detectives, however, feel that Mrs. Bell concealed something and probably her parents know more about the affair than they care to tell. Her death has cast a gloom over a large part of the city, as she was well known and universally loved. The coroner began his inquest late this afternoon and will use every effort to find out the man who is responsible for her death.

Armour Investments.

The Armours of Chicago have entered the mining fields of Colorado and yesterday through their representative, Mr. Robbins, they closed a $2,000,000 deal which gave them the possession of a number of mines in Teller and Gilpin counties. The names of the mines could not be learned, but Mr. Robbins says he will continue buying until they have expended $20,000,000 in Colorado mining property.

Already $10,000 has been subscribed to defray the expenses of the G. A. R. meeting here next year, and it will be a grand success. The report that a rate of 1 cent per mile could not be obtained is without foundation as no one has tried to secure rates as yet. No one doubts but that the railroads will do the square thing when the time comes.

Miss Ah Yo, a daughter of Wing Chang, the Chinese laundryman at 1539 Sixteenth street, was married yesterday to a wealthy Chinaman in Kansas City. The marriage was performed in the regular oriental manner.

Kansas Suit Dropped.

News was received last night that the state of Kansas had dropped its suit against Colorado over the Arkansas river water question. It will be remembered the suit was started for the purpose of prohibiting Colorado from using the river water for irrigation purposes. In dropping the suit the attorneys for Kansas state that at present there is water enough for both states and the suit will not be forced until some summer in which there is a drought.

A. M. E. Conference.

The fourteenth annual conference of the Colorado A. M. E. church met in Denver yesterday. A large concourse of delegates were present and from ideas gleaned the reports will show the greatest year's work in the history of the church. Addresses were made by Bishop Shaffer, Mayor Johnson and Senator Wolcott. The following officers were elected:

Rev. J. T. Smith, secretary; Rev. J. W. Sanders, recording secretary; Rev. S. Rice, Rev. G. W. Folsom, B. F. McIntyre, B. McCully and G. H. Smith, as marshals.

Another crowd of tourists began arriving in Denver at 7 o'clock this morning. It is expected they will continue arriving all day and tonight. The usual number of sections are being run and the tourists continue to come unprepared for our cool weather.

Brown Arrivals: William Guiler, Leadville; J. A. Raynolds, Canon City.

Albany Guests: W. G. Hines, Trinidad; W. L. Hawthorn, Salida; J. F. Daniels, Greeley; Miss M. N. Boylon, Miss D. D. Boylan, Greeley; E. E. Hubbard, Pueblo.

Windsor Guests: D. M. Sullivan, Cripple Creek; R. C. Irwin, Pueblo; J. M. Jackson, Idaho Springs; John E. Law, Mrs. J. E. Law, Miss Daisy Urick, Boulder; Mrs. M. Kaiser, Boulder.

Oxford Arrivals: George Carpenter, Leadville, B. F. Mooley, Buena Vista; Mabel Ashby, Ouray, Colo.; J. W. Holhan; Cripple Creek; J. B. Glasser, C. A. Glasser, Manitou.

ROCKY FORD'S GREAT FEAST

Eighteen Thousand People Attended "Melon Day."

THERE WERE MELONS FOR ALL

Amusement Programme Furnished Good Sport for All—Sensational Event Billed for Today.

Special to the Gazette.

Rocky Ford, Sept. 6.—The one great day of the year for Rocky Ford, the watermelon festival, dawned clear and cool today.

The special trains began unloading their passengers at 10 o'clock this morning and kept it up until nearly 2 p. m.

The huge melon pile was the seductive attraction that yearly brings back the same people and always many new ones. The stack of melons was larger this year than usual, and so was the crowd. Expected onslaughts on the huge pile of delicious melons failed to wipe out the supply and not until late this evening was the pile reduced.

Reports from the Santa Fe people say that 10,000 tickets were sold to Rocky Ford from various places and together with nearly that many who came in other ways swelled the attendance today to at least 18,000 people.

The amusement programme opened with a free-for-all trot or pace, in which Ramon M. got first place, Shecam second, and Sir Robert third. Best time, 2:19.

In the 2:40 trot Gold Standard won the big money, Penchant second and Nina C. third. Time, 2:31¼.

The cowboy five mile race, change horse each mile, was won in 10:45, the best time ever made in a like race. Ittu's string got first money, Taylor's second and Cabler's third.

The five-eighths of a mile dash was a good one and was taken by Tina P. first, Torion second, and St. Germain third. Time, 1:07.

The half mile dash was a swift one and Dutch took first money with Tina P. a close second.

The bucking broncho exhibition was an exciting event. Six outlaw horses were brought out in front of the grand stand and hoodwinked. Three riders mounted and the fun began, which was fast and furious until the horses were subdued. Then the other three were treated in like manner. Of the six contestants the judges picked out four between whom they divided the purse of $100. These men were Messrs. Pusey, Noble, Grimsley and Humiston.

Tomorrow is the last day of the fair and the coursing event is reserved for that day.

The colored men, Pickett Bros., will give a performance in throwing steers with the bare hands and holding down the steer by seizing the animal's nose with their teeth. This exhibition will surely be given, in spite of statements of officers of the State Humane society and others.

LABOR MEN AT OURAY.

Special to the Gazette.

Ouray, Sept. 6.—A committee of the Ouray Miners' union escorted Edward Boyce, president of the Western Federation of Miners, David C. Coates, president of the State Federation of Labor, and Hon. Henry Cohen of Denver, to Red Mountain last evening, and after addresses were made by the gentlemen named they returned to the city and departed for Silverton this morning.

FLORENCE ITEMS

Work on Home League Home for Children Will Commence Within a Short Time.

Special to the Gazette.

Florence, Sept. 6.—The painters and decorators of this city will meet Friday evening for the purpose of perfecting an organization; a musicians' union will also be formed. D. C. Coates, president of the State Federation of Labor, will be present and perfect the organization.

Children's Home.

Subscriptions for the Florence Children's Home are coming in rapidly. The plans are already drafted and are for an elegant nine room gothic style brick building which will accommodate 30 children. Jay N. Lind, founder of the Home League, has returned from Denver, where he had been perfecting plans. It is thought now that the building will be in the hands of the contractors by the 20th of the month.

The foundation for the Monroe school house will be completed by the last of the week.

The public schools of this city will begin next Monday. The roll will be a great deal larger than it was last year. There will be a general teachers' meeting at the McCandless school building, Saturday, September 8.

The Oil Well Supply company shipped a carload of machinery and supplies to Dr. Grannis of Colorado Springs, who is drilling for oil north of Pueblo. The first hole drilled was so crooked that further operations were called off and another well will be drilled.

The Santa Fe railroad company has a force of 25 men at work on its tracks between here and Canon cleaning out the ballasting between the rails and cutting down the ties preparatory to laying a third rail. The purpose of this narrow gauge is to run to Brookside from Canon for the purpose of getting coal from the mines at that town for the Bartlett smelter.

The farmers of the Hardscrabble farming district are busy threshing their crops of small grain, which is abundant, but the corn is somewhat a failure. The prosperity of that country in general means much to Florence.

$2.90—Denver and Return—$2.90

Over Rio Grande. All trains Sept. 9th. Morning trains Sept. 10th. Return limit, Sept. 14th.

September.

September—dreams are in the sound—
Dreams in the warm and yellow ground,
Dreams in the ripening leaves of trees,
And in the drone of lazy bees,
And in the haze upon the hills,
And in the sleepy meadow rills;
Dreams in the soft, fruit-scented air
That wafts away the lightest care;
Dreams full of whispers in the corn
That heaps the stubble newly shorn.

—E. C. Tompkins in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for September.

$2.90—Denver and Return—$2.90

Over Rio Grande. All trains Sept. 9th. Morning trains Sept. 10th. Return limit, Sept. 14th.

NEWS NOTES FROM PUEBLO

Increasing Interest in the Coming State Fair.

LARGE CROWDS EXPECTED

Rio Grande Switchman Injured—A Kentucky Pedestrian Has Reached Pueblo After a Long Walk

Pueblo Bureau Colorado Springs Gazette.

Pueblo, Sept. 6.—Those in charge of Pueblo's street fair which will be held here Oct. 3, 4, 5 and 6 are becoming more and more convinced that the celebration will be an event of success. Advertising matter is being sent all over the state and the fact that "Pueblo pays the bill" will be known by the inhabitants of towns as far south as Trinidad, as far east as Las Animas, north to Denver and west to Leadville. Newspapers throughout the state have been publishing articles booming the fair and an immense number of visitors are sure to be here from other towns. Between 60 and 65 booths will be erected on Union avenue, Main street and Santa Fe avenue, where the fair will be held by local merchants alone, and a number of jobbing houses and other firms throughout the state will have exhibits on the streets. At principal points to be chosen later stands will be erected where three continuous shows will amuse the multitude. There will be a "Midway" at the grand stand on Main street between Fifth and Sixth streets. During the fair the street cars will all be run on Santa Fe avenue in order to prevent any congestion of travel on Main street.

Switchman Injured.

Gideon Baker, a switchman for the D. & R. G., while attempting to make a coupling at 3:15 this afternoon, had the first finger of his left hand badly pinched. It is hoped, however, that amputation will not be necessary.

Immense crowds from Colorado Springs, Manitou, Canon City and Pueblo went to Rocky Ford today, passing through here. Over 1,000 went from Pueblo alone, leaving here about 8 o'clock this morning and returning about 7:30 tonight.

W. J. Atkinson of Kentucky reached Pueblo today in the course of a remarkable pedestrian tour. Mr. Atkinson came to Pueblo from Telluride. He claims to have made the journey from the Blue Grass state almost entirely on foot. He is keeping a diary which he expects to have published in an eastern newspaper.

Grant Marshall, a brother-in-law of Charles B. Hughes of Pueblo, while rounding some cattle at Doyle arroyo on the Huerfano, was thrown sustaining painful injuries. Mr. Marshall's horse stepped into a prairie dog hole and after throwing him fell upon him. His back was hurt and he was brought to Pueblo and placed in a hospital for surgical attention.

PERSONALS.

Miss Mary Elwell left today for Boulder, where she will attend the State university.

Louis J. Cella, a mining broker of Cripple Creek, was in town today.

R. A. Baldwin was down from Cripple Creek today.

W. W. Ferguson of Victor spent the day in town.

O. P. Hopkins was down from Colorado Springs today.

Hon. J. B. Orman went up to Colorado Springs today.

E. A. Thayer, manager of the Hotel Colorado at Glenwood Springs, is in town.

D. S. Johnson and G. V. True of Colorado Springs were among today's visitors.

Fred Smith of Cripple Creek spent the day here.

Fifty Years of California.

"Half a century comes to an end on the ninth of September of the current year since California, taken from the lap of Mexican indolence and tossed into the arms of American adventurers, was delivered at the bosom of Columbia, an infant state, with gold nuggets in her fists and ships of commerce at her feet. The story of these fifty years, considered even without the enthusiasm which the contemplation of unusual things stimulates, is one of those remarkable dramas of human history that can happen only in such a country as America.

"Beginning in an environment of Latin laziness and religious contentment, plunged suddenly into a whirl of money-getting with all the attendant unconventionalities, vices and opportunities, separated by 2,000 miles from the then farthest western settlements of the country, and with no resources other than her own, the Golden state has had a long and noteworthy struggle to build herself up into the full glory of statehood which she now unquestionably begins to possess.

"For more than ten years after the first rush of immigrants, California did almost nothing but tear the earth to pieces to find gold. With 158,000 square miles of territory to wander over, with no use for the land other than to make it yield nuggets and dust, the prospectors went at the work on a scale whose vastness has since stamped itself on all the doings of the community. Inventing gigantic hydraulic dredges, they dug holes in the banks of streams and washed away the sides of mountains, recklessly and without regard to the future. Within nine years from the time Marshall picked up the first shining piece of ore in the tail-race of Sutter's mill, $456,000,000 had been contributed to the world's supply of gold; and market values and prices everywhere were beginning to be affected. The sense of bigness at home and bigness abroad mingled itself with the sense of the ease, good-fellowship and the comparative irresponsibility which characterized the life of the time.

"Yet, although such was the great richness and the breadth of things when considered in a lump, and although such was California's initial contribution to the world's history, the benefit to the individual was slight. With 100,000 men in the state, nine-tenths of whom were engaged in actual mining, it was estimated that the average remuneration to the miner was only $600 per year—a very meager morsel of reward for men who had struggled across the deserts or roughed it around the Horn and over the Isthmus in the hope of becoming rich. As the first decade closed, the miners worked back to the seashore and the cities, leaving the foothills scarred with the ruin they had wrought, yawning with the evidences of the power of their inventions and the heedlessness of their quest for gold. Huge hills stand to the present day washed half away or ripped and hollowed to the depth of hundreds of feet until their natural shape is as much distorted as if a volcano or an earthquake had been at work among them.

"Men who could not find work in the placers, or whose claims petered but so that only Chinamen could find profit in working them, turned to the old stand-by of farming. Here again the territory to be exploited was wide and unoccupied. Most of the richest land was held in Spanish grants of great acreage, and the new farmers were brought at once into the presence of the idea of large fields. Instead of occupying and tilling forty to 160 acres, as was done in the eastern states, the Californians thought themselves poor when they could not have above 400 acres. As lately as in 1870 there were in the state over 3,000 farms of 1,000 acres each, while the average farm comprised over 460 acres. Ranches of 10,000 or 20,000 acres are still common. Big farms suggested big implements. California invented and contributed to the farming business of the world the multiple gangplow and the combined harvester and thresher, which subsequently aided the Dakotas and other northwestern states in the great production of wheat by which St. Paul and Minneapolis, and afterward the phenomenal city of Duluth, were made thrifty and notable.

"To the amazement of all who experimented, or to those who looked on with the sneer of the cynic at the experimenters, the farming proved as fruitful as the mining. By merely scratching the surface, the wheat growers obtained a yield of seventy to one hundred bushels to the acre, and at an expense in cultivation, through the use of the gangplow, as light as forty cents per acre. Vegetables grew the year round, fat and happy, running their weight and size to such unusual figures as fifty pounds for a cabbage and 200 pounds for a squash. Muscatel grapes produced five to sixteen tons to the acre. The wool clip averaged seven pounds per animal, against an average of four pounds for the United States.

"This exceptional agricultural richness was made known abroad only less rapidly than the publication of the state's mineral richness. Thus California began her farming as she had begun her mining—in an unusual way, on a large scale and with a strong pull on public attention. Ranching, including stock raising, became popular. It was taken up as an investment by individuals who had made money in the mines, and was traded in as mining properties were traded in. Efforts were made to promote immigration, and a habit of self-advertising in a manner befitting the state's prolific resources fixed itself upon the people. This habit developed in 1886 into the phenomenal boom in Los Angeles and Southern California.

"Possibly because no one loves so well or knows so well as a happy cleric of the old type what good wine is, the padres of the Spanish missions had surrounded themselves with vineyards of wine-making grapes. These the new settlers seized upon and found them to contain the same great possibilities of the soil when it was stirred for wheat, and of the rocks when they were washed for gold. Shrewd men foresaw occupation and wealth in wineries and entered at once upon the study and practice of wine culture. In the thirty of forty years which have since elapsed California has advanced to the position of one of the greatest wine and brandy producing countries in the world. Since 1867 the total vintage has been [illegible],129,000 gallons. The largest vineyard in the world, consisting of 4,000 acres, is to be found within the state. European royalty now drinks California wines, in many instances preferring them to the older and more famous brands of France and of the Rhine."—(Arthur I. Street in Ainslee's.)

Two Hours in Asia.

John Burroughs concludes in the September Century his account of the Harriman expedition to Alaska and Bering Sea. By a sudden change of programme the coast of Siberia was included in the itinerary, and the party spent two whole hours in Asia—but Mr. Burroughs promises not to base a book on his Asiatic experiences.

"According to our original programme, our outward journey should have ended here; but Mrs. Harriman expressed a wish to see Siberia, and, if all went well, the midnight sun. "Very well," replied Mr. Harriman, "we will go to Siberia;" and toward that barren shore our prow was turned. It was about 8 o'clock in the evening when we left St. Paul's; a dense fog was prevailing, hiding the shore. We had not been half an hour under way when a raking blow from some source made the ship tremble from stem to stern; then another, and another still more severe. Many of the company were at dinner; all sprang to their feet and looked the surprise and alarm they did not speak. The engines were quickly reversed, and in a few moments the ship's prow swung off to the right, and the danger was past. The stern of the ship, which sat two feet deeper in the water than the bow, had raked across the rocks. No damage was done, and we had had a novel sensation, something analogous, I fancy, to the feeling one has upon land during a slight earthquake.

"Some of us hoped this incident would cause Mr. Harriman to turn back. Bering sea is a treacherous sea; it is shallow, it has many islands, and in summer it is nearly always draped in fog. But our host was a man not easy to turn back; in five minutes he was romping with his children again as if nothing had happened. But the ship's course was changed to southeast around Walrus Island. It did, indeed, look for a while as if we had more than half a mind to turn back. But in a few hours we were headed toward Siberia again, and went plunging through the fog and obscurity, with our "ferocious whistle," as Professor Emerson characterized it, tearing the silence, and with it our sleep, to tatters.

"JACKSON" VIEWS

When you want the best in colored photographs you should get "Jackson's." See that they bear the imprint of "The Detroit Photographic Company," of which Mr. Jackson is the head.

We carry a particularly full line of Jackson Views, especially in the larger sizes. We send them to the "four corners of the earth." We prepay the express charges anywhere in the United States on lots of $10.00 and over.

You should not fail to see our line.

Foltz & Hardy

Books, Stationery, Art

Exchange Bank Block

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE R. R.

Important change in time. April 25, 1900.

—(South and West.)—

No. 5—For Pueblo, Canon City, Leadville, Salt Lake, San Francisco and Portland. Leaves ... 10:37 am
No. 1—For Pueblo, Canon City, Leadville, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland and Local Points, leaves ... 12:03 noon
No. 3—For Pueblo, leaves ... 4:13 pm
No. 11—For Pueblo, Kansas City, St. Louis, leaves ... [illegible] pm
No. 15—For Pueblo, Leadville, Glenwood, Salt Lake, Ogden and Pacific Coast Points, leaves ... 10:37 pm
No. 15—For Alamosa, Durango, New Mex., Cripple Creek, Gunnison, Ouray and Grand Junction, leaves ... 12:07 am

—(For Denver and East)—

No. 16—From Cripple Creek, Gunnison, Ouray, New Mexico Durango and Alamosa, leaves ... 4:25 am
No. 6—From California and Utah City and Pueblo, leave ... 9:35 am
for Chicago, leave ... 7:05 am
No. 12—From St. Louis, Kansas
No. 2—From California, Oregon, Utah and Colorado Points, leave ... 1:21 pm
No. 10—From Pueblo, leave ... 3:51 pm
No. 4—From California, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Utah and Colorado Points, for Chicago, leave ... 6:31 pm

—(Manitou Branch)—

Leave Colorado Springs 8:15 a. m., 10:40 a. m., 12:05 noon, 1:10 p. m., 5:30 p. m. 4:15 p. m.

Leave Manitou, 7:15 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 12:35 p. m., 3:15 p. m., 6:15 p. m.

Note—Fifteen minutes run between Colorado Springs and Manitou.

"THE COLORADO ROAD."

The Colorado & Southern Ry.

Depot—East Pike's Peak Avenue. (Union Passenger Station.)

—(North Bound)—

No. 627—For Denver and Central City ... 4:40 am
No. 30—For Denver, Boulder, Ft. Collins ... 5:50 am
No. 5—For Denver, Boulder and East ... 7:45 am
No. 2—For Denver, Chicago, St. Louis ... 10:50 am
No. 4—For Denver, via Manitou Junction ... 8:00 am
No. 617—For Denver and East ... 10:15 am
No. 602—For Denver ... 4:10 pm
No. 606—For Denver, Chicago, St. Louis and East ... 8:50 pm

—(South Bound)—

No. 600—For Pueblo ... 6:00 am
No. 3—From Denver—west on C. M. Ry. arrives ... 2:15 am
No. 606—For Pueblo ... 11:00 am
No. 103—Accommodation—for local points south via Manitou Junction, daily except Sunday ... 1:30 pm
No. 1—For Pueblo, Trinidad and Texas ... 2:35 pm
No. 604—For Pueblo ... 6:20 pm
No. 5—For Pueblo and Chicago ... 10:47 pm
No. 636—From Denver, arrive ... 11:50 pm
No. 3—From Denver, via Manitou Junction, arrives ... 7:00 pm

H. M. Fickinger, Commercial Agent.
Phone 21. 15 N. Tejon st.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC.

(Government Fast Mail.)

Lv. 5:47 pm. Colorado Springs Ar. [illegible] am
Ar. 7:00 pm ... Pueblo ... Lv. 8:30 am
Lv. [illegible] pm ... Pueblo ... Ar. 7:30 am
Ar. [illegible] pm ... Kansas City ... Lv. [illegible] am
Lv. 9:00 pm ... Kansas City ... Ar. 7:10 am
Ar. 7:[illegible] am ... St. Louis ... Lv. 9:15 pm

The best line. Only one change of cars between Colorado and New York city, in Union depot—no transfer. Through Pullman palace buffet sleeping coaches and free reclining chair cars. All trains lighted with the famous Pintsch gas light and heated with steam (no danger of fire).

J. M. Ellison, Pass. & Tkt. Agt.
R. Wileman, 18 N. Tejon St.
Tel. 71. No. 18 N. Tejon St.
Ticket Agent Union Depot.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY.

(Santa Fe Route.)

Union Passenger Station, East Pike's Peak avenue.

Time table July 1st, 1900.

SOUTH AND EAST BOUND.

From Denver to Cripple Creek ... 2:15 am
From Denver to Kansas City and Chicago, and to California and New Mexico ... 6:00 am
Denver to Pueblo ... 11:00 am
To Pueblo, except Sunday, (mixed train) ... 1:20 pm
Denver to Pueblo ... 2:35 pm
Denver to Kansas City and Chicago ... 6:30 pm
Denver to Kansas City and Chicago, (Very fine vestibuled electric lighted) ... 10:47 pm

NORTH BOUND.

Denver Boulder and Fort Collins ... 5:50 am
From Chicago and Kansas City to Denver, also brings sleeper from La Junta with California passengers ... 7:36 am
To Denver (via Elizabeth) ... 8:00 am
Pueblo and Denver Express ... 10:15 am
From Texas to Denver ... 10:50 am
From La Junta to Denver ... 4:10 pm
Pueblo to Denver ... 6:50 pm

C. C. Hoyt, City Passenger Agent.
18 North Tejon street, Opera house block.
A. E. Ford, Station Agent.

THE ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.

—(Leave Colorado Springs.)—

No. 6—Vestibuled Limited to Chicago and St. Louis via Kansas City, St. Joe and Omaha ... 5:40 pm
No. 10—Kansas City, St. Joe, Omaha and St. Louis ... 2:35 pm
No. 5—Limited to Pueblo ... 7:25 am

—(Arrive at Colorado Springs.)—

No. 5—Vestibuled Limited from Chicago ... [illegible] am
No. 9—Fast Express from Chicago ... 10:40 am

W. W. Wood, Gen'l Agt.

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY

Time Card.

WEST BOUND.

No. 3—Salt Lake and San Francisco, limited, leaves ... 12:01 am
No. 9—Cripple Creek and Victor Express, leaves ... 2:30 am
No. 7—Cripple Creek and Victor Local, leaves ... 7:30 am
No. 5—Leadville, Glenwood, Salt Lake and San Francisco Express, leaves ... 11:05 am
No. 15—Leadville, Glenwood and Grand Junction Local, leaves ... 6:00 pm

EAST BOUND.

No. 10—Grand Junction, Glenwood and Cripple Creek Local arrives ... 4:30 am
No. 6—San Francisco, Salt Lake and Glenwood Express, arrives ... 5:40 am
No. 8—Cripple Creek and Victor Local, arrives ... 10:40 am
No. 4—San Francisco and Salt Lake Limited, arrives ... 6:25 pm

City Ticket Office, 18 N. Tejon st.
Chas. Chandler, City Passenger Agent.

Time Table Manitou & Pike's Peak Railway.

Down trains. 11, daily.		Up trains. 12, daily.
11:45 am	Summit	11:00 am
	1.77	
	Saddle House	
	0.48	
12:07 pm	Windy Point	10:36 am
	2.05	
	Gulch Tank	
	0.58	
12:34 pm	Mountain View	10:06 am
	1.41	
12:48 pm	Half-Way House	9:52 am
	0.79	
12:56 pm	Minnehaha	9:43 am
	0.68	
	Butterworth Flat	
	1.16	
1:26 pm	Manitou	9:25 am
13, Daily.		14, Daily.
3:45 pm	Summit	2:05 pm
	1.77	
	Saddle House	
	0.48	
4:07 pm	Windy Point	2:41 pm
	2.03	
	Gulch Tank	
	0.58	
4:34 pm	Mountain View	3:11 pm
	1.41	
4:48 pm	Half-Way House	1:57 pm
	0.79	
4:56 pm	Minnehaha	1:48 pm
	0.68	
	Butterworth Flat	
	1.16	
5:18 pm	Manitou	[illegible]

Plainness Is High Art in Autumn Dress Goods

Women in Paris are wearing dresses of smooth, plain cloth this year more generally than they have for a long time. That is probably all that you care to know. French taste is so wonderfully fine and sure and varied—particularly in dress—that the whole world is glad to follow, blindly and frankly; and it makes no mistake in so doing. Besides, plain cloths are always safe.

Homespuns are great favorites; they are attracting more attention than all others combined, and why not? They wear well, look well, and the safest thing you can buy. We are offering a splendid line at ... 85c

Children's plaid for School dresses ... 12½c

Grey and tan homespun Zibelines, the proper things for suitings, you are requested to inspect this particular line, at ... $1.00

Ladies' felt hats, for early fall wear at ... 98c

First Suits of Autumn Man Tailored

Cold waves are on the way and these garments will lend themselves easily to the needs of our patrons in the storm-ridden city or country. Yes, we are ready for cold weather—rightly ready with stunning Suits and Skirts. A profusion of styles await you. We mention only one. The description and price show that we've worked very hard for very little profit.

Ladies' Tailored Suits made of a fine quality homespun, double-breasted Eton Jacket, handsomely stitched, silk lined, extra finish, a $15.00 suit and one of the newest novelties. You should see it. Priced at ... $10.00

A NOBBY GOLF SKIRT.

To the careful, economical buyer, to the "bargain hunter"—in fact to all buyers of women's apparel, these goods are confidently offered, in the firm belief that they will be readily appreciated and quickly purchased at the low price at which this one is offered. We have them in Oxford grey and black, and the only good golf skirt ever offered under $5.00; this sale, while they last, at ... $3.50

50 SILK WAISTS.

Worth $6.00 and $7.75, a special sale for two days, tucked full front and back; also hemstitched, black and white and all colors, at ... $5.00

Golf Capes—Hundreds of Them

And you ought o know about every one. Almost as many styles as garments; and every style an aristocrat. Paris and Berlin sent most of them; made of heavy Scotch rugs, double faced cheviots and plaid back German stuffs of the Montagnac order; broad, cozy; in every size and color; fringed, hooded, with buttons, with reveres—no end to the variety. Friday and Saturday we will sell our capes valued at $7.50, for ... $5.00

We are agents for the New Idea Patterns; Any pattern 10c

Kaufman's

EVERYTHING FOR EVERYBODY.

We are agents for the New Idea Patterns; Any pattern 10c

Some Bargains in Muslin Underwear We have delighted dozens of women with this high grade and low priced muslin wear. The sewing machine has lost half of its usefulness since we taught you how cheaply good underwear can be had here.

GOWNS.—Made of good heavy muslin, embroidery trimmed, Hubbard style, tucked yoke regular price 75c, at ... 50c

DRAWERS.—Good heavy muslin, deep cambric flounce, hemstitched; worth 45 and 50c at ... 25c

APRONS.—25 dozen fancy scrim aprons, in stripes, as also plain; worth 40 cents, at ... 25c

A Sheet and Pillow Case Affair With a few yards of toweling thrown in. Here are the lots:

TOWELING.—Brocade crash, bleached Damask, full 18 inches wide, with deep red border, heavy quality, 15c quality, at ... 10c

BLEACHED CRASH.—Satin stripe, 18 inches wide, fine quality; it's a downright sacrifice; 12½c quality at ... 6½c

SCOTCH CRASH.—All linen, 18 inches wide, red and blue border, one of the best towelings made, worth 17½c here and elsewhere other days; today it sells for ... 10c

DENIMS.—75 pieces, all colors, large patterns, exceptional qualities, 15c grade, at ... 12½c

STEVENS—All linen brown crash, 18 inches wide, acknowledged the best 15c grade made; we will sell it on Friday and Saturday at ... 9c

SHEETS.—81x90 full large size, with deep hem; they are bleached; regular price 65c; this sale ... 49c

SHEETS.—Hemstitched, 81x90, extra fine linen muslin, has a twill thread ... 69c

PILLOW CASES.—Size 45x36; we have them cheaper, but we intend to give you a good article; they are worth 17½c; at ... 12½c

A Cotton Flurry Always worth one hundred cents on the dollar. Going to give you a cotton surprise for the next few days. They are articles used every day and never come amiss. Don't think you ever bought good, reliable sheeting, etc., at such low prices. Here are the lots:

New fall prints, sold at 7c, this sale ... 6c

9-4 sheeting, unbleached, at ... 14c

Lonsdale muslin ... 7½c

Fruit of Loom muslin ... 7½c

Flannelette all colors, new effects, worth 15c, at ... 12½c

Shaker flannel, at ... 5c

Outing flannels, dark and light colors, checks and stripes ... 10c

Headquarters for Trunks

We have the most complete line of Trunks ever brought to Colorado Springs. We buy them in carload lots and guarantee you a saving of about 10 per cent. Also a big line of Bags, Telescopes, etc. Come and take a look—it costs nothing.

Refrigerators at 20% discount

We don't propose to carry them over. Come now while stock is unbroken.

G. S. Barnes & Son

17 South Tejon Street

Satin Waist Sale

50 Satin Waists with corded back and front, and flare cuff, in black, blue and purple, on sale this week.

$2.98

Worth $3.50 & $4.00

POLIN Ladies' Suit & Cloak Co.

China Best Unbroken.

The Rev. Dr. D. Z. Sheffield, for 30 years a missionary in China, urges in the September Century that the Middle Kingdom ought not to be dismembered.

It is easy to say that it is better that China be broken up and its people reformed in its social institutions than that the past corrupt and antediluvian order of society continue; but is disintegration or continued stagnation the only alternative? What are the prospective dangers accompanying the dissolution of the Chinese government? The territory and people would be divided up between England, Russia, France and Germany. How long could this order of things continue? As a necessity of government the Chinese in large numbers would ultimately receive western military training and acquire skill and experience in military evolution. Under proper conditions of discipline and direction the Chinese are courageous and hardy soldiers. The nation has a deep reverence for its ancestry, a strong race attachment, a profound regard for its customs and institutions. If the people are broken apart by foreign power in the time of their weakness, they will come together again in fierce collision with that power when they have in some measure recovered possession of their strength. China is too great a prize to be divided up among the nations of the west, to become an added element of jealousy and rivalry. The suggestion of the division taxes the diplomacy of the nations to the utmost to preserve peace in their relations. It is doubtful if it can be accomplished without war, and if successfully accomplished the possession and government of this vast disintegrated territory, with its people restless under the wrongs they have suffered, would increase the present international tension and continually jeopardize the peace of the world.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®.com

SCHOOL SHOES

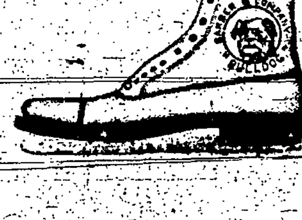
Vacation Days Are Past.

And now boys and girls must have school shoes. Our ambition is not to sell the cheapest, but the best. In prices we do not go below the point where we can not guarantee the shoe and feel that it will bring the customer back.

Boys' School Shoes.

Our Top Notch Line, made in Sangerman calf, box calf and wax calf, with good, heavy soles and all the late style lasts. Boys', 2 1-2 to 5 1-2, $2.50; youths', 13 1-2 to 2, $2.00; little gents', 9 to 13, $1.50.

Our Hard-to-Wear-Out Line, made in satin calf, plump soles, made for hard knocks. Boys' sizes, 2 1-2 to 5 1-2, $1.90; youths' sizes, 13 1-2 to 2, $1.65; little gents', 9 to 13, $1.25.



Our Anvil Bottom Line, made in Weed's Grain uppers with heavy oak bottoms. Boys' sizes, 2 1-2 to 5 1-2, $1.75; youths' sizes 13 1-2 to 2, $1.35.

Our Can't-Rip Shoe, made in veal, double soles, best heavy cheap shoe made. Boys' sizes 2 1-2 to 5 1-2, $1.50; youths, 13 1-2 to 2, $1.25.

Girls' School Shoes

Our Spartan School Shoe, made of the best kid and calf uppers, with heavy extension oak soles, on Orthopedic and coin toe lasts. Ladies' sizes, 2 1-2 to 6 (spring heels), $2.50; Misses' sizes, 11 1-2 to 2, $2.00; child's sizes, 8 1-2 to 11, $1.50; child's sizes, 5 to 8, $1.25.

Our Light Kangaroo Calf, with oak soles, are famous for their serviceable qualities and fit. Ladies' sizes, 2 1-2 to 6 (spring heels), $2.00; Misses' sizes, 11 1-2 to 2, $1.60; child's sizes, 8 1-2 to 11, $1.35; child's sizes, 5 to 8, $1.15.

Our Colt Skin School Shoe, with heavy soles and extra stitching, with full round toe or new round shape. Ladies' sizes (spring heels), 2 1-2 to 6, $1.50; Misses' sizes, 11 1-2 to 2, $1.25; children's sizes, 8 1-2 to 4, $1.15; children's sizes, 5 to 8, 90c.

Frank A. Vorhes,

22 South Tejon Street.

WANTS DAMAGES FOR A BAD SHOCK

Guy Hinckley Sues Rapid Transit Co. for Injuries Alleged to Have Been Caused by Live Wire.

A suit filed in the district court yesterday is entitled Guy B. Hinckley vs. the Colorado Springs Rapid Transit Railway company. The complaint alleges that the plaintiff, while riding as a passenger on a car going to Colorado City on July 25 last was compelled to stand on the rear platform because of the crowded condition of the car; that while standing there his hand came in contact with an exposed live wire and he suffered from burns upon his hands and body and a shock to his nervous system from the electricity; that he was knocked unconscious and that for a long time he was reduced to a nervous, irritable and diseased condition as a consequence. He charges the company with gross neglect of its duty to protect passengers. He prays for $5,000 damages to his person and health and $10 for medical service along with the costs of the suit. Vanatta & Jones are his attorneys.

The courts had a light day yesterday. Three cases were set for yesterday in the district court, but one was nolled and the other two were continued.

The case of the People versus Clarence Davis was nolled by the district attorney. Davis is the man who was charged with assaulting a railroad conductor at Palmer Lake.

The case of the People versus William Brown was continued from the morning until the afternoon and in the afternoon was continued until Sept. 13 on account of the absence of witnesses for the prosecution. This case grew out of the trouble on the Antlers a short time ago, Brown being accused of assault with intent to kill upon the foreman, Haines. R. L. Kennedy was appointed by the court to defend Brown.

The case of the People versus Charles Webster was also continued until Sept. 13. Webster's bond was reduced to $250, and L. F. F. Gilland went as surety for him. This is a case growing out of some trouble in Colorado City some time ago when Webster, in assisting an officer to arrest a man, is alleged to have struck the man over the head.

In the case of E. E. Nichols, Jr., vs. John J. Tootle et al., an order was entered that the plaintiff may amend the complaint. An order was issued for another summons for the defendant Tootle.

In the case of Winternitz versus McGuire, defendant's motion for a new trial was denied and judgment was ordered on the verdict for $270 and costs.

IN JUSTICE COURTS

In Justice Ruby's court yesterday the case of the People vs. A. F. Beer, who is charged with forgery, was continued until September 10 at 10 o'clock a. m. The defendant appeared and gave bond for $1,000, after which he was released.

The case of James Hart vs. Peter McElogue was continued until September 13 at 9 o'clock a. m.

An attachment suit entitled G. W. Beggs et al., vs. J. Seitz et al., was filed yesterday. The plaintiffs ask judgment for $84. The case was set for hearing on September 11.

A continuance was taken in the case of B. G. Robbins vs. A. D. Bowers until September 8 at 9 o'clock a. m.

An unlawful detainer suit was filed by H. Goets against Mrs. J. W. Seitz. The case was set for September 11 at 9 o'clock a. m.

An attachment suit was brought by M. G. Smith vs. E. S. Garrison. The plaintiff asks judgment for $32. The case was set for September 11.

A money demand suit was filed by S. A. Herring against E. Sinock. The plaintiff asks judgment for $5. The case was set for hearing on September 12.

In Justice Ruby's court yesterday the F. F. Roby Flour, Grain and Storage company filed an attachment suit against C. M. McCoy. The plaintiff company asks judgment for $32.13. The case was set for September 12.

Mrs. Annie McGovern brought suit against J. P. Waldren to replevin five horses which she claims are in the possession of the defendant. The case was set for September 12.

THE ATTRACTIONS OF THE NEW YORK CASH STORE ARE ITS LOW PRICES

The New York Cash Store

The extent and perfection of our stock will excite your admiration, while the low prices attached should appeal forcibly to all who are economically inclined.

We have the largest line of suits and separate skirts that we ever carried, and invite you in to see them. Below you will find a few that we think are extra good things for the prices.

One lot of tailor made suits of dark gray homespun, serge, skirt is made with inverted pleat, jacket is fly front $12.00

One lot of tailor made suits in light gray homespun skirt is made with inverted box pleat, jacket double breasted price $7.75

One lot of tailor made suits in camel's hair, skirt is made with triple pleat, jacket is trimmed with tailor stitching, price $20.00

One lot of heavy skirts, in brown, gray an mode, made with inverted pleat; price $8.00

One lot of rainy day skirts, made of heavy golf plaid, in light gray, dark gray and seal brown price $5.00

One lot of walking skirts, made of heavy golf goods, in dark gray price, each $3.98

25 dozen French flannel waists, in all new and pretty styles, from $1.50 to, each $4.48

The largest line of Ladies', Misses', and Children's outing flannel night dresses, in plain and fancy colors, from 50c to, each $3.98

We have a large line of dress goods and silks. Below you will find a few that we wish to call your especial attention to.

5 pieces of 58-inch homespun suiting, in gray, brown and blue, per yard 90c

7 pieces of 54-inch broadcloth that has been sponged and shrunk per yard $1.48

100 pieces Zibeline, Camel's Hair, Broadcloth, Venetians and Serge, in all new fall colors, per yard $1.25

7 pieces, 22-inch wide homespun, serge, gray, brown, tan, etc., per yard 29c

12 pieces of Zibeline plaid, in red, blue, gray, brown, mode, etc., per yard 50c

Here are a few of the good things we have in our domestic stock:

New outing flannel at 6, 8, 10 and 12c per yard.

Fall patterns in percale, 7, 10 and 14c per yard.

Dress Ginghams, 5, 10, 15, 19c per yard.

Apron Ginghams, 6 and 7c per yard. Black Sateen, 10, 13, 18 and 24c per yard.

French Flannel, 40 to 75c per yard.

New fall styles in Flannelettes, 8 and 10c per yard.

Here is something new in Lansdown Flannelettes, in red, blue, pink and lavender, ground with black dot, 18c a yard.

New line of Silkaline, in plain and fancy colors, 8, 10 and 13c per yard.

4,000 Yards of Remnants of

Bleached Muslin

In 3 to 10 yard lengths, worth 7c and 8c; take as many pieces as you want at

5c Per Yard

The Factories' Mistake

We will place on sale about 500 pairs of Ladies' and Men's Shoes made by Krippendorf, Dittmann & Co. and Geo. E. Keith Co. for various retail shoe stores but came through too late for delivery and were closed out to us at a big reduction. Remember they are all fall styles, black and tan, button and lace, all styles all kinds, all sizes, all widths, all colors. There is not a pair in this lot worth less than $3.50, and some worth $4.00, made of Patent Calf, Vici Kid, Box Calf and Willow Calf, welt, turned and McKay sewed soles, vesting and all kid top, and because some other retail firm's name is stamped in top bands and on straps, you can have your choice for

$2.48

See Our Shoe Window

Oxfords at Your Own Price

THE NEW YORK CASH STORE

120-122 South Tejon Street

NEWS AND NOTES OF MANITOU

The Manitou town council held its regular meeting last Tuesday evening. Considerable routine business was transacted but no matters of importance were discussed. All the members of the council, except Trustees Nichols and Morrison were present. Regular monthly reports were submitted by the police magistrate, treasurer and clerk. Monthly bills amounting to $1,706.82 were allowed. The council then adjourned.

The California Ladies' Trio will give a musicale this evening at the High school building. A special programme has been prepared and those who attend will doubtless be delightfully entertained. The proceeds will be given for the benefit of the High school library.

The ladies of the Congregational church who have been holding a "sample" sale at the National hotel, have decided to sell out the remainder of their goods on next Tuesday. All are invited to be present at the sale.

Miss Josephine Hutchinson left yesterday for Junction City, Kansas, where she will visit with Miss Paula Hicks for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Morrison, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. W. O'Neil of Kansas, left yesterday morning for the White river where they will spend a few weeks fishing and enjoying camp life.

The members of the St. Andrew's Episcopal church choir, accompanied by Rev. and Mrs. Bonell and several prominent members of the church, left yesterday morning for Cascade where they will enjoy a several days outing. On next Sunday Rev. Mr. Bonell will hold special services at one of the churches at Cascade and the choir in full vest will assist him. He will return to Manitou early Sunday morning and hold one service after which he will return to Cascade. In the party were Rev. and Mrs. Bonell, Mr. H. B. Penfield, Mrs. W. E. Smiley, Mrs. W. A. Davis, Miss Ida Nichols, Misses Stevenson, Florence and Violet Jackson, Blanche Goodrich, Nettie Smith, Hazel and Hattie Leonard, Kittie Sawin, Eva Hutchinson, Louise Smith, Louise Smiley, Lenore Pollen, Mr. Jack Pollen, Onslow Stevenson, Frank Smith, David Smiley and Carlos Smith.

Mr. W. H. Moreland and wife returned last evening from a few weeks trip through the southwestern part of the state. Mr. Moreland made short business visits in Florence, Salida and Cripple Creek.

Miss Dorothy Paulson and Lila Sawin expect to return to Denver in a few days to enter Wolfe hall for another school year.

Miss Margaret Durward went to Denver yesterday for a few days visit. She will return the last of the week.

Mr. L. E. Walker of Des Moines has purchased the Gilbert property on Grand avenue. His family, who have already arrived in Manitou, will occupy the newly purchased property as a residence.

Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Loveland, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Grafton during a few weeks visit in Manitou left Wednesday for their home in Dixon, Ill.

The Manitou schools will open next Monday morning after a vacation of three months.

A party of well known Manitou people made the trip to Seven Lakes and return on burros last Wednesday. They took lunches and spent a delightful day in the mountains. The party was in charge of Mrs. M. Douglas.

Mrs. B. F. Naylor, Miss Lila Sawin, Miss Alta Rector and Miss Ethel Frasier went to Lake Moraine on burros last Sunday morning to spend the day.

The members of the Manitou volunteer fire department gave a delightful entertainment last Monday evening at the Congregational church. It was well attended and a large sum was realized. The proceeds will be used for charitable purposes.

FLAMBEAU CLUB MEMBERS LOOK FOR EQUIPMENT

The Republican Flambeau club will meet tonight for drill. The meeting will be held as usual at the Temple theater and all members are requested to report promptly.

The uniforms and flambeaux are looked for daily now and will probably be seen on the streets within a few days. The members of the club are becoming exceedingly proficient in drill and will make a handsome appearance when they begin blowing fire around the streets of the city.

The presidential campaign in Colorado Springs is going to be a memorable one and the Flambeau club will be one of the features that will be remembered longest. The organization is not for this campaign alone, but is of a permanent character and all young men, whether members or not, who are interested in the campaign or in military drill in any way are invited to be present at the drill this evening.

TENNIS GAMES AT TOWN AND GOWN

The tennis tournament at the Town and Gown Golf club is attracting widespread interest among the tennis enthusiasts of the city.

Yesterday's games were witnessed by large numbers of spectators and the play was of an exceedingly fast and interesting character.

In the singles Farrington beat Evans 6-0, 6-0.

Kernochan beat Carpenter 6-4, 6-0.

Dodge beat Hayden 6-0, 6-4.

Doubles:

Preliminary round—Kernochan and Harrison beat Matlock and Kellar 6-3, 6-1.

First round—

Lockhart and Ehrich beat Gardner and Schmidt 6-2, 6-3.

Farrington and Carpenter beat Bonbright and Ferriday 6-0, 6-2.

Allen and Evans beat Jewett and Stewart 6-0, 6-2.

The semi-finals in the singles will be played today as follows: Farrington vs. Kernochan; Dodge vs. Allen.

In the doubles one match remains to be played in the first round, it being Kernochan and Harrison vs. Dodge and Lunt. In the semi-finals the winner of this match will play Lockhart and Ehrich and Farrington and Carpenter meet Allen and Evans.

An effort will be made to pull off all the finals tomorrow.

GOE WENT TO WAHL; WAHL GOES TO COURT

A young man by the name of Harold H. Goe and L. C. Wahl, the bicycle dealer, have become involved in so much trouble during the past two days that it will probably take two courts to settle their differences. They will appear in police court at 9 o'clock this morning as a result of a fight which occurred between them yesterday morning and on September 12 they will appear in Justice Ruby's court as parties to a replevin suit.

The trouble has grown out of a general misunderstanding about a bicycle which Goe claimed as his rightful property and on which Wahl says full payment has not been made. A few days ago Goe purchased a bicycle from another young man who in turn had purchased it from Wahl. Goe was assured that the wheel had been paid for and he was given a receipt for the amount which he paid in the transaction. On Wednesday afternoon Goe was approached by Wahl and informed that there was $12 due on the wheel and that if he could not pay the amount he would be made to forfeit the wheel. He refused to do either and according to the story which he tells Wahl then seized upon the wheel and walked away with it, saying that he would show the contract made by the original purchaser if Goe would accompany him to his store on North Tejon street.

Goe went to Wahl's store but states that instead of showing the contract the latter commanded him to leave the store at once. He complied and went immediately to Justice Ruby's court and started suit against Wahl to replevin the wheel.

Yesterday morning Goe, accompanied by a constable, went to Wahl's store on North Tejon street for the purpose of identifying the wheel. He claims that as he entered the door he was met by Wahl and was greeted with a blow in the face. Goe and the officer did not make further trouble there but the former went to police headquarters and made a complaint against Wahl. Officer Dayton then went to Wahl's place and ordered him to appear in court this morning at 9 o'clock.

VALUABLE GIFT OF BOOKS TO COLORADO COLLEGE

Mrs. T. H. Edsall has recently presented to Colorado college the valuable historical and genealogical records which some time ago she deposited in the College library as a loan collection. A number of the volumes are contemporaneous accounts of Revolutionary battlefields and battles, journals, letters, etc.; others, a much larger number, are histories of colonial towns and cities and state archives—all exceedingly valuable as giving the inner history of the times and the intimate life of the people. Among the many titles, some that seem especially attractive, are as follows: "Early Letters of Kings County," "Origin and Early Annals of Harlem," "Records of New Amsterdam," and many others of smaller towns and cities in New Jersey, New York and Massachusetts. The collection also includes a dozen or more volumes of valuable genealogical records of one of which, John Berry and his family, Mr. Edsall was himself the editor.

More Cheap Excursions

On September 8th and 22nd The Colorado Midland Ry. will sell tickets to any point on the line at one fare for the round trip. This means

Glenwood and return for $12.00
Aspen and return for 12.00
Grand Junction and return for 15.00
Buena Vista and return for 6.00
Leadville and return for 8.00
Cripple Creek and return for 3.25

These tickets carry a long limit. Remember we have three through fast trains daily, carrying free reclining chairs, Pullman and observation cars. Ticket office, 13 N. Tejon street.

Chas. Chandler, City Pass. Agt.

Round Trip Rate all Points in State.

Tickets will be sold via Santa Fe Route, to all points in the state, including Denver and Pueblo, on Sept. 8th, at one fare round trip. Return limit ten days.

Cheap Excursion to Denver

Via Colorado & Southern Ry., September 9 and morning train September 10. For round trip rate will be $2.90. City Ticket Office, 15 No. Tejon st.

BAND CONCERT IN SOUTH PARK TONIGHT

Director Irvine has arranged the following programme for the band concert at the South Park this evening, commencing at 7:45:

March—King Carnival .... Rosey
Overture—Poet and Peasant (By request) .... Suppe
Spanish Serenade—La Paloma (By request) .... Yradier
Song for cornet and baritone—When Love Was Young .... Gaynor
Fantasia—Hungarian .... Tobani
Intermission of ten minutes.
Two Step—Looney Coons .... Hall
Selection—Robin Hood (By request) .... R. De Koven
Medley—The Crackerjack .... Mackie
Fantasia—Auld Lang Syne (By request) .... Dalbey
March .... Selected

Excursion Rates East.

Colorado & Southern Ry., September 7. One-fare plus $2.00 to almost any point east.

Hotel Ruxton will remain open, steam heat, reduced rates.

Round Trip Rate all Points in State.

Tickets will be sold via Santa Fe Route, to all points in the state, including Denver and Pueblo, on Sept. 8th, at one fare round trip. Return limit ten days.

Denver and Return $2.90

Via Colorado and Southern R'y. Sept 8, limit 10 days to return. Eight trains each way daily.

One Fare Round Trip

To all points on Rio Grande railroad, Sept. 8th and 22nd. Office, 16 N. Tejon street.

CHICAGO

Great Rock Island Route

Best Dining Car Service.

Only Depot in Chicago on the Elevated Loop

SEASIDE TOILETTES.

Gown of pastel blue linen. Trimmed with straps of dark blue linen over white. The lower part of the corsage and sleeves covered with shirred white [illegible]. Second gown of red-figured white challi, with garniture of crimson velvet ribbons. The other picturesque gown is of green and white foulard with [illegible] of silk muslin.

Deserted Cities of China.

Owing to the peculiar superstitions of the Chinese people, the greatest care must be exercised in the treatment of cities after they have been captured, and it will be unfortunate if the allied forces, in capturing Tien-tsin, have wrecked any considerable property or done any unnecessary bombarding or destruction of its walls. The Chinese locate cities just as they build houses or dig graves, according to the directions of their geomancers or "earth doctors," as they call them. Before they will build a city or bury an ancestor these geomancers must, with a great deal of rigmarole, pass upon the luck or favorableness of the spot selected, and if the selection of a spot originally declared to be lucky should be followed by bad luck to the one selecting it, other geomancers will be called in, and if the spot is pronounced by them to be unlucky it will at once be abandoned.

The entire city of Peking was moved by the first Emperor of the Mongol dynasty because his earth doctors told him that bad luck was associated with the old site, and that if he wished to establish his dynasty he must build a new capital. The modern city of Peking was the result. The ancient walls of the old city are still to be seen on the banks of the Hun River, about eight miles southwest of the present city, although it was abandoned over seven centuries ago. The cities [illegible] by the Tai Pings fifty years ago have never been recovered, because the Chinese believe that their luck had been spoiled. When the cities were occupied and plundered by the rebels the population abandoned them, and they have built new towns and new cities, rather than [illegible] [illegible]

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COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

Published Every Day in the Year

Sixty Cents a Month — Seven Dollars a Year

The Gazette is on sale at the
Auditorium Annex ..... Chicago
Waldorf Hotel ..... New York
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Fifth Avenue Hotel ..... New York

The Gazette is delivered to regular subscribers by early morning carriers in Denver, Boulder, Cripple Creek, Victor, Pueblo, Canon City, Florence, Colorado Springs, Manitou, Colorado City and Broadmoor, and can be obtained from the news-boys and at the news-stands in each of the above places.

THE GAZETTE has more than double the circulation of any other daily paper published in Colorado outside of Denver.

It has 50 per cent greater circulation in Colorado Springs and vicinity than any other daily paper published in Colorado Springs.

It furnishes sworn statements of its circulation to advertisers, and its paid circulation is guaranteed by the Advertisers' Guarantee Company of Chicago.

BRYAN AND THE GERMAN VOTE.

FROM time to time we hear a good deal in an indefinite way that the German vote of the middle west has switched from McKinley to Bryan, and this is expected to have a notable effect in such states as Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, and indeed is given as the main reason why the Democrats insist that they have a chance to carry these states.

The Chicago Record, one of the most independent and reliable newspapers of the country, has taken the trouble to secure information as to the present attitude of the German newspapers as compared with their politics of four years ago. The proprietor of one of the leading press clipping bureaus of the country was asked to furnish a list of the fifteen most influential German newspapers of the country and their presidential inclinations. This was done as follows:

	1892.	1896.	1900.
Illinois Zeitung, Chicago, (ind.)	Cleveland	McKinley	McKinley
Volksblatt, Detroit, (dem.)	Cleveland	Bryan	Bryan
Abendpost, Detroit, (rep.)	Harrison	McKinley	McKinley
Westliche Post, St. Louis, (ind. rep.)	Harrison	McKinley	McKinley
Anzeiger des Westens, St. Louis, (ind.)	Cleveland	Palmer	McKinley
Staats Zeitung, New York, (ind.)	Cleveland	McKinley	McKinley
Morgen Journal, New York, (dem.)	Cleveland	Bryan	Bryan
New York Zeitung, N. Y. (rep.)	Harrison	McKinley	McKinley
Freie Presse, Brooklyn, N. Y. (ind. rep.)	Harrison	McKinley	McKinley
Freie Presse, Cincinnati, (rep.)	Harrison	McKinley	McKinley
Volksblatt, Cincinnati, (ind. rep.)	Harrison	McKinley	McKinley
Wachter und Anzeiger, Cleveland, (dem.)	Cleveland	Bryan	Bryan
Demokrat, Philadelphia, (dem.)	Cleveland	Palmer	McKinley
Volksblatt, Pittsburg, (ind.)	Harrison	McKinley	McKinley

"I have received letters from the editors of each of the papers named," said the proprietor of the clipping bureau, "stating their position at the last three presidential elections, with the exception of the New York Staats Zeitung and the Brooklyn Freie Presse. One of my employes, however, who went over to interview the Staats Zeitung on the subject, was told that the paper was on the fence, but that Mr. Herman Ridder, the editor, was certainly in favor of McKinley. My clerk, who reads the Brooklyn Freie Presse daily, tells me that from the editorials in that paper he has come to the conclusion that it is supporting McKinley. It certainly does not support Bryan."

It will be noticed that the only changes noted are of two papers that supported the Gold Democrat nominee in 1896 and are now for President McKinley.

It cannot be denied that there are some Democratic newspapers now supporting Mr. Bryan that opposed him in 1896, but it is a very significant fact that 13 out of 15 of the most influential as judged by a competent expert, are unchanged, while the other two are additions to the Republican ranks.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ARGUMENT.

THE argument that Senator Wellington presented to the people of Maryland on Tuesday last, is an extraordinary one. The Democratic party is still committed by its platform to the doctrines of free trade and free silver, and the candidate of the party for president has been foremost in the support of them.

But Senator Wellington stated as an argument in Mr. Bryan's favor that he did not believe that there was any danger of material changes in the tariff or financial laws if Mr. Bryan was elected.

What a spectacle for honest Americans.

Here is a senator of the United States who believes that the financial and tariff policies to which Mr. Bryan has given his adherence are dangerous to the welfare of the country, and yet he recommends Mr. Bryan's election for the reason that he believes that he cannot or will not keep the pledges he has made.

But that is not the worst of it.

Mr. Bryan was himself present at the meeting at which Senator Wellington made this speech and he did not deny or explain the statement made by the previous speaker.

The Democratic candidate for president allows his eastern supporters to ask votes for him on the ground that he cannot or will not carry out the pledges of the Democratic platform, while at the same time other supporters in other sections are urging his devotion to these same pledges as the principal reason for his support.

This is not honesty, it is not sincerity. It is not in keeping with the popular idea of Mr. Bryan's character.

EIGHT GOOD REASONS WHY COLORADO SHOULD GO REPUBLICAN.

1. Because Colorado's interests demand the expansion of Pacific trade.

2. Because the Republican platform makes a plain declaration in favor of national aid to irrigation, which the Democratic platform does not do.

3. Because the Republican administration has been a magnificent success.

4. Because the fusion-Democratic state government has been a miserable failure.

5. Because Democratic success in the national election would destroy confidence, stop investment, paralyze business and substitute contraction for expansion.

6. Because Colorado ought to be in sympathy and alliance with the most progressive and most intelligent Americanism.

7. Because the Democratic campaign of false issues, demagoguery, misrepresentation and inconsistency ought to be rebuked by all intelligent and patriotic Americans.

8. Because the Democratic party has practically abandoned free silver without having the honesty to say so.

THE RESULT IN VERMONT.

ANY crumb is a comfort to starving politicians, and it is natural that the Democrats should undertake to distort the facts in Vermont in such a way as to afford a basis for the statement of great democratic gains.

The facts give very little reason for such a claim, but a little goes a long way with the Democrats these days.

The vote in Vermont for the last four general elections was as follows:

	Dem.	Rep.	Rep. Plu.
1894—Governor	14,142	42,853	28,021
1896 President	10,667	51,127	40,490
1898 Governor	14,686	38,555	23,869
1900 Governor	13,842	47,876	32,034

—Seven towns lacking.

The Republican plurality is nearly 10,000 greater than it was two years ago, and it is larger than it has been at any election in the state for thirty years, with the exception of the presidential year of 1896. The Democratic vote for governor this year is only about a thousand more than it was for governor in 1896, while the Populist vote dropped from 8,313 in 1896, to 1,053 for "all others" in 1900. The Republican vote for governor was about 5,500 less in 1900 than for governor in 1896, a result that is fully explained by the importance of certain local issues and the prevalence of general certainty in the result, without the necessity of reverting to anti-imperialism or any other national issue.

The result in Vermont will be entirely satisfactory to the Republicans of the country. The falling off in the total vote of some 12,000 is fairly explainable by the fact that the people of the state like those everywhere else in the country, were too prosperous and too busy to vote in an election whose result they considered to be certain. The Republican decrease was 5,370 from the vote for governor four years ago; while the decrease of the vote of the combined opposition was 6,808. The plurality is less than four years ago, but the majority over all others is actually greater now than it was then.

This last point is one of very great importance. The disappearance of the Populist vote and the fact that there is no Gold Democrat ticket in the field, make it probable that McKinley's majority in Vermont this fall will be even greater than it was four years ago.

WORSE THAN DEATH.

THE anarchist murderer of King Humbert has been sentenced to life imprisonment, but life imprisonment in Italy is something different from the easy entertainment at the expense of the state which is meted out to Colorado murderers for a brief term.

The punishment to be inflicted upon Bresci is actually worse than death. For an indefinite length of time he will be confined in a secret cell, where he will have scarcely room to turn around. His bed is but a narrow sloping plank; for food he will be restricted to bread and water. He is condemned to absolute silence. If he breaks the rule he is subject to severe punishment. After serving his term in the secret cell he will be removed to another, somewhat larger, but equally devoid of comfort. Here he will remain for 10 long years in solitary confinement. He will not be allowed to read, write, smoke or work. He will be given a modicum of bread and water once a day. He must endure the siege of absolute silence and absolute idleness.

From such a fate the only relief is death or insanity, and one or the other of these will surely overtake him before the term of the law's greatest rigors has expired.

No American state would prescribe such a punishment, which is as much worse than the death penalty as the lax and insufficient Colorado penalty is inferior to it.

THE BEGINNING OF SCHOOL.

THERE is no surer sign of the passing of summer than the opening of the schools. It is a strong intimation to the older generation as well as a stern command to the younger, that the vacation is at an end and the time come to settle down to a good winter's work in the cause of education or business. And it seems doubly significant when, as in the case this year, there comes at the same time a chilling of the atmosphere and an appreciable change of the weather that carries an unmistakable prophesy of coming frosts.

Colorado Springs is well provided with schools. The buildings are of modern construction, conveniently planned and located, the teaching force is nowhere surpassed, the general system is a good one and the management and supervision is competent and free from the blight of partisanship to a degree seldom surpassed. If the accommodations are not quite all that might be desired in point of capacity, a sufficient explanation is to be found in the rapid increase of population which makes crowding imperative and a reduction in the hours for the lower grades an occasional necessity. If the city would stand still for a while the new buildings would quickly furnish the necessary room, but if present conditions continue the houses now being built will be filled as soon as completed.

If Colorado Springs is proud of her school houses and her teachers she is even more proud of her school children. Take them on the average and they are a pretty good lot, and nowhere in the world are to be found children brighter, prettier or better behaved than those which troop through the streets of mornings in the noyday of life when hard lessons have to be learned only five days in the week.

The International Magazine for September contains an article of local interest. It is by Mr. E. E. Rittenhouse of this city, who went to Korea some years ago in connection with an American railway enterprise, and who has a very thorough knowledge of the country and its people gained from actual experience. The article, which is entitled "Astride a Korean Pony," is thoroughly entertaining in style, and is illustrated from original photographs. The same number of this magazine also contains a well written and well illustrated article on Glenwood Springs by Evelyn English.

If Chairman Jones could only do as well in the United States as in his native Arkansas, Mr. Bryan might as well check his trunks for Washington without further delay. But unfortunately for Mr. Bryan, Chairman Jones is, as the almanacs say, calculated for the latitude of Arkansas.

The selection of Denver as the meeting place for the next G. A. R. reunion gives a substantial basis for next season's Colorado tourist travel. Now let the railroads do their part with low rates, and there is no reason why we should not have as good business then as we have had this year.

One of the speakers at the meeting of the league of Colorado municipalities wanted the state to make it a misdemeanor for railway employes to bring tramps into the state. A better plan would be to establish quarantine stations with lavatory attachments at the state line.

A few more "Democratic gains" such as were made in Vermont on Monday and Bryan will lose Georgia and Texas in November.

The real reason why Governor Thomas couldn't address the El Paso Democracy is said to be that he couldn't leave Thomas J. Maloney alone in Denver.

The latest addition to the list of Mr. Bryan's unfortunate friends is ex-Congressman Wilson, of the Wilson bill.

FROM THE PRESS OF THE NATION.

A Party That Learns Nothing.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

Oliver P. Morton, Indiana's war governor used to compare the Democratic party to a man in a railway train who had his back to the locomotive. He could not see the objects on the road until the train had passed them. Bryan and his party are in that predicament at the present time. They are howling about empire in connection with the Philippines, unconscious of the fact that the time to shriek about empire, if any shrieking was to be done at all, was before the peace treaty was ratified. Bryan urged ratification, and probably his influence had something to do with the margin which it received. Several Democratic senators at the time were understood to have said that they voted for the treaty on his solicitation. He told them we would take the Philippines, and then his party would fight the administration for accepting them, and force it to give them up, thus scoring a brilliant triumph for the Democracy.

Things did not turn out as Bryan intended, and he and his dupes are victimized. The United States has the islands, Spain has slunk out of the element, the majority of the islanders, except as they have been incited to war on the United States as a measure of aid to Bryan in his canvass, are pleased on account of their emancipation and their connection with the United States. Everybody is satisfied all around except the poor Bryanites who attempted to use the situation in the Philippines as an issue in party politics, and find that they are beaten. Nobody now except Bryan and a few other Bourbons seriously talks of giving up the islands. They are connected with the United States, and the relation will be permanent. The Filipinos will get a larger share of self-government than they ever expected in the past. This share will be increased as they show that they are prepared for it, and the Filipinos, the United States and the cause of civilization will be the gainers. As Culberson of Texas remarked long ago, "We've done expanded."

When Clement L. Vallandigham in 1871 warned the Democracy that it must stop fighting the war amendments and war legislation and recognize accomplished facts if it ever expected to win the confidence of the American people he did something for his party which went a long way toward compensating for his copperheadism and general wrongheadedness during the war. The Democracy did not take his counsel kindly at first, but it gradually went over to his position. Bryan and the rest of his supporters are fighting facts today just as they were in 1865-70, and the consequences to them will be as disastrous as they were then. Expansion is the settled policy of the United States. The territory over which the flag floats will be held. The issues which the country faced when it decided to retain the Philippines and Porto Rico will be succeeded. The time for Bryan to fight what he calls "imperialism" was when the peace treaty was pending in the senate. The question of the disposition of the islands was settled by the vote by which both House and Senate passed the legislation to put it in operation. Today, as a third of a century ago, the Democracy is groping in the graveyard of dead and buried issues, and the country now, as then, will proceed on its mission without consulting that party's wishes or interests.

Bryan and Vallandigham.

(Chicago Inter Ocean.)

Mr. Bryan must have been giving his days and nights to study of Clement L. Vallandigham's works. That notorious copperhead's thoughts are echoed in all Mr. Bryan's recent speeches. This similarity of thought is natural, for Mr. Bryan now, like Vallandigham in 1863, advocates surrender to rebels.

Vallandigham's most violent and treasonable speech was delivered May 1, 1863, at Mount Vernon, Ohio. He began by proclaiming his "right to criticise the acts of our military servants." He cited as a precedent for such criticism the fact that "Tom Corwin, in the face of congress, hoped our volunteers in Mexico might be welcomed with bloody hands to hospitable graves." Mr. Bryan, in his speech of acceptance, on August 8, 1900, at Indianapolis, began by proclaiming the same right of criticism and also alleged Mexican war precedents.

Vallandigham spoke of the suppression of the secession revolt as "a wicked and unnecessary war—a war for the crushing out of liberty." He declared the Republican administration did not wish to end the war. If it had it "could have saved the 20,000 lives lost at Fredericksburg." In the same vein Mr. Bryan spoke of the suppression of the Tagal revolt as "a war of conquest, and, we add, it is unchristian," for which "there was never any occasion." He likewise intimated that the administration did not wish to end the war. "The Republican party," he said, "is responsible today for every drop of blood drawn in the Philippines."

Vallandigham feared the war for the Union would result in the overthrow of the republic. "The men in power," he said, "are attempting to establish a despotism." He frequently recurred to this idea. "If those in authority are allowed to accomplish their purposes," he said in the same speech, "the people will be deprived of their liberties and a monarchy will be established."

Mr. Bryan likewise feared that enforcing American laws on American soil would result in the republic's overthrow. He said the president had already established a despotism. "The will of the president" he said, "has been the only law in the Philippines." He implored his hearers to "consider the effect of imperialism upon our own nation." He declared that "even now we are beginning to see the paralyzing influence of imperialism." He frequently expressed his dread of a monarchy. He asserted that the "Republican party has accepted the European idea and planted itself upon the ground taken by George III."

Of course, Mr. Bryan's statements now are as false, his fears now are as baseless, his predictions now are as unwarranted, as were Vallandigham's statements, fears, and predictions in 1863. The Republican party established no monarchy then and does not even dream of establishing one now. William McKinley is doing now just what Abraham Lincoln was doing then—compelling rebels to obey the laws of the United states.

On the other hand, Mr. Bryan and his party are now encouraging rebels, just as Vallandigham and his party did then. That Mr. Bryan should now use Vallandigham's arguments against enforcing the laws of the United States is altogether natural. The excuses and arguments for secession and rebellion are always the same.

Senator Stewart Hits Bryan.

(Philadelphia Press.)

The fact that Senator Stewart, of Nevada, has turned against Bryan is significant of what Bryan loses by his demagogery in the matter of imperialism. Senator Stewart may justly be credited with discovering "the crime of 1873." It is true that it took him a long time to do it, and also that he was one of the perpetrators of the "crime," as he voted in the Senate for the bill which is alleged to have "demonetized silver." But the Senator, once he discovered the alleged "crime," was the most vigorous of all the sleuths who started out to expose it. Bryan followed on long after Stewart, and got the greater part of his campaign material from the Senator's speeches and publications on the subject. But now that Bryan has espoused the chimera of "anti-imperialism," and is helping the operators of the United States in the Philippines, Senator Stewart withdraws his support of Bryan. Stewart is in favor of the policy of expansion, which has been the policy of the nation from the start. The retention of the Philippines and the expansion of our markets in the Orient are deemed by Senator Stewart of great importance to the nation. He has no sympathy with Bryan's humbuggery on the question of "imperialism," and therefore comes out in support of McKinley. Many other prominent men have deserted Bryan for a like reason. Bryan has secured the support of Carl Schurz and a few other so-called independent free traders, but he has lost Senator Stewart of Nevada, Governor Wells of Utah, and a host of others because of "imperialism."

The United States produces more than it consumes. The ratio of increase in production is vastly greater than that of the increase in population. In the meantime the markets to which we must look for the disposal of our growing surplus of products are in danger of being closed to us. The Orient is the principal and most promising of those markets. If we allow Russia, Germany, France and other powers to control that market by parceling among themselves China, Korea and other territory, that market will be closed to us, just as Madagascar was, where our growing trade was nipped in the bud when France took possession of the country. If we had not been in possession of the Philippine islands when the trouble broke out in China we would have had little to say as to the future of China. Without the Philippine islands Secretary Hay's proposition for the "open door" in China would have probably met with a rebuff.

If Bryan's proposition immediately to withdraw from the Philippines should be carried out the islands would soon pass into control of other powers. Bryan's proposition, that we protect this semi-savage government which he proposes to set up in the Philippines, is silly in the extreme. Congress would never vote a dollar for such a purpose, and we could not fight the powers, and they would not stand as government in the Philippines, where there could be no hope of financial redress for injury to their subjects. Hence Bryan's policy means not only the loss of the Philippine market, with its promise of a large trade in the future, but it means the closing to us of China and other eastern markets. Where are we going to dispose of that increasing surplus of products? Senator Stewart and many other of Bryan's old supporters will not follow him in any such suicidal course as that, nor will the people of the United States in general.

If it were not for the electoral votes Bryan will get from the South because of the race hatred and disfranchisement of the colored men, he would cut a sorry figure in the coming election. But starting out with over 100 electoral votes for which he has to make no contest whatever, he may be said to have a chance of success, though the blow Senator Stewart deals him is a hard one.

It will be observed that the United States is still master of the situation in China. The American programme in dealing with the Boxers and the imperial government did not commend itself to the favor of the rest of the nations at first, but it has been indorsed by pretty much all of them at last. In the negotiations between the allies and that Mephistopheles and trickster, Li Hung Chang, the United States has dictated the allies side of the deals, and they promise to bring quick and complete success. The ministers are likely to be delivered into the hands of their governments and a settlement reached on American lines. Moreover, the American troops have been in advance in the march on Peking. In the fighting as well as the negotiating the United States has won glory in the Chinese campaign.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

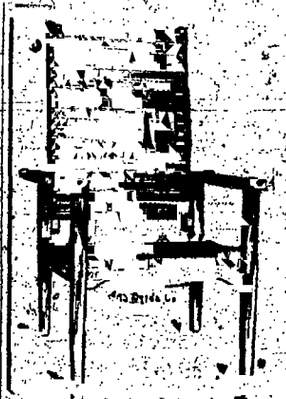
Mother of the Immigrants.

"Probably no two women in America come so close to a varied personal history as Mrs. Regina Stucklen, chief inspector of the women's department of the Barge office, and well known as the Mother of the Immigrants, and her assistant, Miss Taylor. No church in all the metropolis solemnizes so many marriages as the Barge office, and no matrimonial agent on earth arranges so many weddings as does Mrs. Stucklen, and beneath the majority of these there is a saving proportion of romance that leaveneth the whole heavy lump, thus there are compensations even in the most arduous tasks and amid surroundings that are repellent to a refined feminine mind.

"Generally, with great humanity and with signal absence of official fussiness, Mrs. Stucklen regards the wants of all the women. She learns not only whence each comes, but whither each wishes to go and what each purposes to do. Of the struggles with the great problems of existence in all countries and in all grades of social life, Mrs. Stucklen knows enough to fill volumes. The Mother of the Immigrants is a woman of strong personality, calm, firm and sympathetic under most trying situations, and to the would-be bride, who has arrived a stranger in a foreign land to meet her promised husband, she is at once counselor, witness and friend. As about three hundred marriages take place annually at the Barge office, or directly under its auspices, one solemnization for every working day of the year—and as Mrs. Stucklen inquires into the intimate history of each matrimonial affair, she has more than an ordinary opportunity to study this interesting side of life. Whither they go and how they prosper after leaving her guardian care, the inspector has little opportunity of knowing—whether to found honorable and prosperous families or to fall and fill the pauper's grave. Barely one per cent of them ever retains enough grateful memory of her services to inform her. But there are rewards in knowing one's duty well done, and if there is a seeming ingratitude on the part of the brides and grooms alike, it is because the government and the Barge office as one of its institutions, is a thing of odium to the average immigrant—the thing from which he fled when he forsook his native hills and valleys; and the sorrows and tribulations of the detention pens the immigrant seeks to blot from his memory as speedily as possible."—(John Gilmer Speed in Ainslee's.

Barge Office Tragedies.

"Barge office desertions are painfully common. Too often men allow their wives and children to come to America where they expect to be received with open arms, and the latter discover that the husband and father has, in the interval, attached himself to mettle more attractive, and the deserted ones are deported. Like cases occur with the aged, and these are truly pitiable. When the old people become a burden to the children in Europe, they are sent, with scant ceremony, to their children here. The latter are perhaps too selfish to have regard for the old folks, and too often they are deported, perhaps only to be shuttlecocked back again within a few months. One old woman was shuttlecocked across four times within a year, buffeted out on both sides of the water, and died at sea, homeless and friendless, with children in both continents prosperous and well able to make her declining years at least peaceful and calm."—(From Ainslee's Magazine.



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FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.
Report of the condition as made to the comptroller of the currency, June 29, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$2,156,148.34
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation		200,000.00
Real Estate		6,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. Fund)		5,000.00
Bonds and Warrants		808,200.46
Due from Banks	$1,218,326.41	
Cash	581,245.50	1,799,570.91
Total		$4,555,419.71

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 100,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	294,401.88
Circulation	99,000.00
Deposits	3,862,018.83
Total	$4,555,419.71

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
J. A. HAYNES, President. A. SUTTON, Cashier. A. W. HUNT, Asst. Cash.
IRVING HOWBERT, Vice-Pres. ALEX. HUNT.
F. G. LUNT. JAS. F. BURNS. J. H. MORLEY. WM. A. OTIS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION—OF
Exchange National Bank
Of Colorado Springs, Colorado.
As Made to the Comptroller of the Currency, June 29th, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,061,137.35
United States Bonds		100,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		5,000.00
Bonds and warrants	$816,719.61	
Cash and Due from Banks	1,322,357.77	2,139,077.38
		$3,305,156.03

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$100,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	65,155.13
Circulation	100,000.00
Deposits	3,040,000.90
	$3,305,156.03

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
J. P. McKinnie, Prest. W. R. Barnes, Vice Prest. A. G. Sharp, Cashier.
Wm. Lennox. Verner E. Reed. V. C. Talbert, Asst. Cashier.
W. S. Nichols. E. W. Giddings, Jr. A. S. Holbrook. A. L. Weil.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE EL PASO NATIONAL BANK
OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO
As made to the Comptroller of the Currency, June 29, 1900

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and Discounts	6[illegible],370.81	Capital Stock	$150,000.00
Premium on U. S. Bonds	6,625.00	Surplus and Undivided Profits	14,[illegible]
Bonds and warrants	11,311.04	Deposits	[illegible]
Furniture and Fixtures	[illegible]		
Due from Banks	[illegible]		
Due from U. S. Treasurer	150,000.00		
Cash in Vault	2[illegible]		
	$[illegible]		$[illegible]

SHAREHOLDERS
A. S. JACKSON, President. C. H. WHITE, Asst. Cashier.
C. C. HEMMING, Cashier. F. T. HEMMING, Asst. Cashier.
O. L. Godfrey, W. M. Bl[illegible] T. Bass, E. P. Shaw, Geo. Barnard, S. S. Barnard, G. C. Henderson, Colorado Springs, F. E. Edson, W. H. Jenks, A. L. C. Van Bierce, St. Louis, Mo.

Deposits, Large or Small, Received. Accounts Accepted on Favorable Terms.

Money at Interest
For safe and profitable investment, examine the securities offered by The Assurance Savings and Loan Association. 109 E. Kiowa St.

20 Acres 4,000 Dollars
We have for sale a tract of land, consisting of twenty acres of the most fruitful land to be found in the state, lying entirely within the city limits and none of which is more than ten minutes' walk from the street cars. The land is easily worth $500 an acre as it is but must be sold at once and will be sacrificed for $4,000.

LAWTON & HERTIG
Largest Insurance and Real Estate Agency in the City
17 Pike's Peak Avenue
General Agts. Washington Life Ins. Co. Surety Bonds.

The Cliff House, Manitou, Colo.,
WILL REMAIN OPEN.
Heated throughout with steam; large sun parlors; completely modern; strictly first-class; reduction in rates for the fall months.
A ladies' and gentlemen's buffet and billiard room.
E. E. NICHOLS & SON, Proprietors.

Advertise...
Your "wants" in the want columns of THE GAZETTE

Henry LeB. Wills. Ellis L. Spackman
Henry LeB. Wills & Co
REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE
NOTARY PUBLIC
Commissioners of Deeds for Pennsylvania and Maryland.

HOUSES FOR RENT
FURNISHED.
N. Cascade ave., 11 rooms and bath
W. Dale st., 11 rooms and 2 baths
N. Nevada ave., 16 rooms and baths
Broadmoor, 11 rooms and bath
N. Tejon st., 10 rooms and bath
West View Place, 10 rooms and bath
E. Williamette ave., 7 rooms and bath
E. Caramillo, 6 rooms and bath
UNFURNISHED
N. Cascade ave., 8 rooms and bath
N. Cascade ave., 11 rooms and bath
N. Cascade ave., 8 rooms and bath
West View Place, 8 rooms and bath
E. San Miguel st., 6 rooms and bath
Washington st., 6 rooms and bath
STORES AND OFFICES
Store on N. Tejon street
Good cellar for storage, close in
Office in Robertson block
Room in El Paso block

FOR SALE
Property in all Parts of the City
HENRY LeB. WILLS & CO.
GAZETTE BUILDING.
Telephone 41 A.

Remington Standard Typewriters
and others; Supplies of every kind, for sale at
Typewriter Exchange
No. 10 West Pikes Peak Ave.
Telephone No. 395.

Smith Premiers Are Best!
Second-hand machines of all kinds. Supplies for all makes. Call and see us.
Public Stenographer and Copyist.
[illegible] WICKHILL,
Phone A. 27 North Tejon St.

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Great Bargains in Colorado and Wyoming
C. F. WANLAND
1025 17th St., Denver.

Harvey Meals
Absolutely the best in the world.
A Specialty of Santa Fe Route Service.
Ticket Office in Opera House
C. C. HOYT, City Passenger Agt.

K. E. McMillen. A. L. Houck
McMillen & Houck
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.
Transfer, Coal and Storage
Specialty made of distributing car load shipments, and handling merchandise. Particular attention given to moving furniture and pianos. Refer to Pike's Peak National Bank.
OFFICE, BEGGAGE ROOM, P. O. E. N. [illegible]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

It's time for a New Fall Hat

The Cut represents the style of Knox Fall Block.

This season's style is in five different dimensions so that any style or size of man can be fitted out with a hat that is becoming to his features. Our Stetson Flexible Stiff Hat at $4.00 is a light weight hat and conforms to the head at once. Our $3.00 hats in soft and stiff are our greatest trade bringers. All the late styles are shown.

HOLBROOK & PERKINS

Clothiers and Furnishers

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLOCK

Bishop Charles Fowler on the Great American

For two hours and 20 minutes 1,000 people, now with hearts wrung with sadness and eyes dimmed with tears, now with pulses throbbing with patriotism, now with sides shaking with laughter and now with throats giving vent to cheers and hands breaking out into applause which could not be suppressed—this is the story of the lecture on "Abraham Lincoln," delivered by Bishop Charles Fowler at the Temple theater last night.

The lecture was a magnificent oratorical effect such as has never been surpassed upon the lecture platform in this city, and the speaker held the close attention of the large audience from his first sentence to the grand climax of his masterly portrayal of the matchless character of the great American. The lecture was punctuated with frequent and tremendous applause, cheers echoing throughout the building at several points.

Mayor John R. Robinson introduced the lecturer and in his introductory remarks stated that the splendid audience present was an evidence that the spirit of Lincoln still lives. He made a few remarks appropriate to the occasion and closed by introducting "Bishop Fowler of the United States."

Bishop Fowler stepped to the front of the platform and after the applause which greeted him had subsided, began his lecture. His voice was smooth and pleasant to the ear and could be heard with distinctness in all parts of the building. His platform manner was at times majestic and at all times forcible and expressive. From the stand point of eloquence the lecture has never been surpassed in this city. For the greater part of the time the speaker confined himself almost entirely to the plain facts of history, welded together into an interesting and easily flowing diction which displayed a wonderful ingenuity of expression and oratorical ability. At times the great platform orator ... as to the might of his power in the description of various traits of character in the life of the great American and at all times he carried his audience along with him and swayed it into different emotions according as he was discussing one or another side of the man's life.

In ... his lecture, the bishop said:

"God's prophets have the right of ... Mankind will never forget Abraham, Moses, Pericles, St. Paul, Richelieu, Cromwell or Washington. Mankind will never forget the hero we add to the company, Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln," he said, "combined the faith of Abraham, the leadership of Moses, the statesmanship of Pericles, the intellect and power of St. Paul, the sagacity of Richelieu and the patriotism of Washington."

Continuing, the speaker said: "We must measure Lincoln as a building, from the ground up," and following out this plan he went on to show the growth in the life and character of the great man from the beginning. He portrayed the poverty of his early surroundings, which he said was not the poverty of the continent, which bore the mark of the despot, nor the poverty of the great city, which left the taint of degradation; it was the poverty of the great American wilderness, which leaves no taint or fear. This poverty, he said, limited Lincoln on every side. It limited his schooling to six months in a school building, and limited his library to six volumes, chief among which was the Bible. But the limiting of his library was probably one of the best things that could have happened to him, for it made him the associate of good books. ... the poverty of his library was the wealth of his manhood." The peculiarity of Lincoln's dress and the homeliness of his appearance, along with certain habits, were illustrated by story and anecdote as well as described with eloquence.

Continuing, Bishop Fowler said that Lincoln had a great body. His strength was almost preternatural and won many distinctions for him all through his life. In this connection the bishop said, "Nature, seeing what manner of things this man must go through and suffer, made him out of the best material," and in closing this part of the lecture the orator held his audience breathless through a wonderful description of Lincoln's physical stature as being typical of his moral stature and in which he likened the Rail Splitter to an oak in the forest which has grown from strength to strength until in the teeth of the tempest it stands firm with boughs bending to earth like the bow and springing back like the arrow.

The lecturer said that Lincoln must be considered in relation to his times and the circumstances which surrounded him, and then went on to show the various difficulties which confronted Lincoln in solving the questions of the time.

Making a diversion at this point, and while speaking of Virginia in connection with the south and the times preceding the war, Bishop Fowler said "Virginia was formerly called the mother of presidents. For my part I bless God that the mantle of Virginia has fallen on Ohio."

After showing the various complexions of the trouble with the south and the sensitive nature of the south, the lecturer said the people thought Lincoln was slow, but the fact was he was leagues and leagues ahead of the people who were with him. In discussing the war Bishop Fowler spoke in the highest terms of the courage and bravery of the southerners and stated that although he along with all others had hatred in his heart in those days the sight of the grandson of General Grant and the great grand nephew of General Lee marching side by side against a common foe had dispelled those feelings.

He then outlined the difficulties confronting the president at the time that he took up the reins of government, with the sinews of war cut, the navy unseaworthy or out of immediate reach, the army scattered and the credit of the treasury ruined. He showed how Lincoln had to settle all the questions that came up and did settle them. He then showed what a great organization the confederacy was and the power that was behind it. It was not known at the time what the confederacy really amounted to but we know now. Against this great organization he said "we set the Rail Splitter," and so patiently did he watch, and so prudently did he speak and so bravely did he plan that in four years he had completely wiped out the confederacy and brought the south at his feet in amazement. Lincoln was not mistaken when he said, "The contract awarded to me on November 6, 1860, was a big job." We did not go down south on a pleasure excursion. It was far and away the biggest task ever given to a man in the annals of history. Let us look at the man who performed this great task.

"Lincoln was like a sphere. He projected farthest in every direction. His greatness began in the way God almighty mixed the mud. It was not fool mud that he was made of. The fundamental question with Lincoln was 'What is right?' Then his greatness consisted in his power of reasoning. He was not a man to jump at conclusions. He tested his premises, put his foot on them and then straightened up on them to stay. The next element in his greatness was his common sense. These are the three points through which the circle of his majestic character was drawn. Had he lacked any one of them he would have gone down in ruin, but, possessing all, he was Abraham Lincoln!"

The lecturer then discussed Lincoln as an orator, saying that as a speaker "Mr. Lincoln stands in the fore-front with absolutely no one of record ahead of him." He then spoke of some of Lincoln's great speeches. The next phase of the great American's life taken up was his diplomacy and it was fairly illustrated with anecdote. The second inaugural address, said the bishop, "had the strength of the decalogue and the tenderness of the gospel." He then spoke of Lincoln's political sagacity. He laid great stress on the fact that Lincoln was great in that he went to Washington to be president and would not be dictated to. This point was finely illustrated. Lincoln's greatness in his ability to stand alone was also magnificently portrayed by the bishop. One of the thrilling parts of the lecture was when the bishop described the scene of Lincoln's nomination at Chicago.

The latter part of the lecture was devoted to showing the Christian side of Lincoln's life. The bishop said, "I hold up Abraham Lincoln as the best specimen of the Christian man I have ever encountered in public life." He showed how Lincoln was a man of prayer and he ascribed the great victories of the war to the "lone watcher at the white house" wrestling with God in prayer. In this connection, the bishop said, "I expect the ... the King of Glory, but if I see Abe Lincoln's form anywhere about I will know that I am in the right company."

In closing, the bishop drew from the depths of his eloquence and in a grand peroration recapitulated the points of greatness in the life of the great American, closing with the following: "With malice toward none and with charity to all, he towers above every mere man for 6,000 years."

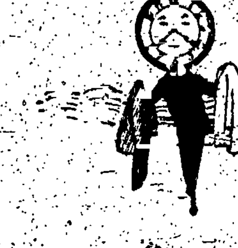
The close of the lecture was marked by tremendous applause.

The Upside Down House.

The house topsy-turvy is one of the oddities described by Grace W. Curran in an article in the September St. Nicholas entitled "Play Hours at the Paris Exposition."

Not far from Old Paris, in the Rue de Paris, a street crowded with concert-halls, burlesque spectacles, cafes, and the many attractions and distractions of modern Parisian life, one comes unexpectedly upon the amusing Upside-Down House or Manoir a l'Envers. Did some great giant stride through the avenues of the exposition in the dead of night, and, thinking to play a joke on the world, pick up this stone castle, and set it upside down upon its chimneys and towers? At any rate, here it stands, the Gothic arches of its windows pointing downward, its sculptures, coat of arms, clock, flags, all in the same absurd position, while through an open window we catch a glimpse of a room whose chairs and tables cling to the ceiling, and waiters with their heads downward in the air move about, bearing trays of eatables turned upside down to upside-down patrons sitting at the upside-down tables. Has the law of gravitation been suddenly suspended to benefit the projectors of the Paris exposition? We cannot resist the temptation to enter and go up, or is it down? the winding staircase in the tower. Above, we find the various rooms of a private mansion, a drawing-room, bedroom, and even bath-room, all the contents of which follow the strange law of this strange house.

We discover, before long, that much is due to a clever arrangement of mirrors, while other curious mirrors, convex, concave, and variously curved, show us to ourselves in surprising and distorting shapes and attitudes.



Time

for a Fall Suit and Top Coat

$7.50 up

Rogers Peet & Co.'s Make $20 up

A. H. WHAITE & Co.

20 S. Tejon St.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.'S CLOTHING ... SOLE ...

BUTTONHOLE INTERVIEWS

"I don't want you to go and quote me in the paper," said a prominent Democrat at the convention yesterday, "but I want to call your attention to one peculiar thing about the present campaign. The Republicans are talking more about Roosevelt than they are about McKinley, and the Democrats are saying nothing about their vice presidential candidate. In the whole convention today the name of Stevenson has not been uttered and there has been only one campaign button in the house that had his picture upon it. That one button showing both the Democratic candidates was worn by Mr. T. B. Pyles, the secretary."

"May I have that Bryan button that you have?" said a Gazette man to a Populist the other day. "I know some one who wants one."

"No," said the Populist, "you cannot have this one, but I'll get you another. This one and all the rest of the pocket full of them that I have are very dark prints. I have been picking over the box of them up in Henry C. Hall's office and have a pocket full of dark ones. We are going to give them away down in the south end of the city to the colored people. Half of them when they see these dark buttons think that Bryan is a nigger."

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. Wm. Bevis of Hamilton, Ohio, is spending a few days in the city.

J. E. Pond of Denver, registered at the Elk yesterday.

Mrs. Irene Dye Woods of Canon City is stopping for a few days at the Alamo.

Frank White and wife of Osborn, Mo., are recent arrivals at the Spaulding.

George W. Bell came in from Easton, Colo. yesterday and stopped at the Spaulding.

Mr. and Mrs. Dabney Lipscomb of Oxford, Miss., are registered at the Spaulding.

M. H. Simons went to Denver yesterday on a business trip. He will be gone several days.

A. D. Aitken left last night for Chicago and Galesburg, Ill. He will be gone about a month.

Miss May Cassidy has returned from Ottumwa, Ia., where she has been on a visit to relatives.

Mrs. D. G. Christopher and her daughter, Mrs. N. L. Brinker, left last night for San Francisco.

Miss Anna Keenan of Dunlap, Ia., is visiting her brother J. J. Keenan, of 314 East Costilla st.

Mr. and Mrs. ... L. Leighton have returned to their home in this city after a visit to Lincoln, Neb.

Frank Schuyler and wife and Mr. Jennings, of Fredericktown, Mo., compose a party at the Spaulding.

H. L. Black and wife of St. Louis are visitors to the Pike's Peak region who are stopping at the Alta Vista.

J. M. Blackall of Denver was at the Alta Vista yesterday. Mr. Blackall is connected with the Continental Oil Co.

Bishop Fowler, who lectured at Temple theater last night, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Lennox while in the city.

Mr. Taylor Inompson and J. Campbell returned yesterday from a four weeks' hunting trip in Routt county.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Shoemaker of Newark, N. J., are the guests of Mrs. E. T. Postlethwaite of 322 East Cache la Poudre street.

Laurence Jackson, little son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jackson, fell from his wagon yesterday and received a fracture of the right arm.

W. R. Willis, state agent of the Washington Life Insurance Co., was down from Denver yesterday and registered at the Alamo.

Mrs. J. A. Bailey and Miss Edna Bailey, Mr. Ethel Bailey and G. E. Witt, of Memphis, Tenn., have taken apartments at the Alamo.

Hon. N. K. Griggs of Lincoln, Neb., attorney for the B. & M. road, was a visitor in the city and Manitou yesterday en route to Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Mattingley of Washington, D. C., who have been spending about ten days at the Alta Vista, left last evening for Denver.

H. H. Jaynes, contracting freight agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road, came down from Denver yesterday and stopped at the Alamo.

C. A. Steyn, manager of the Equitable Life, H. J. Newman, manager of the New York Life, and X. E. B..., manager of the Mutual Life, were Denver insurance men who stopped at the Alta Vista yesterday.

A. F. Isham, who graduated from Colorado college last spring, has returned to the city after a few weeks of recreation in the mountains. He leaves today for Woodland Park where he will teach school this winter.

Charles E. Carroll and wife, Miss Lola Carroll and Miss Anna Carroll, of St. Louis, and Miss Bessie Sharpe of Philadelphia, were a party of popular Alamo guests who left last night for Denver after quite a long visit to this city.

A legitimate physician who came here from the east one year ago because of tuberculosis, has cured himself and is willing to treat a group of six or 12 cases free of charge with the remedy which he has used on himself. Only patients without means and in early stage of disease need apply. Address P 19, Gazette office.

The Electro-Thermatorium, 124 S. Tejon St.

As a means of equalizing the circulation and eliminating waste and poisonous matters from the body and increasing general metabolism, the thermo-electric bath is considered superior to any other treatment.

In catarrhal conditions of the respiratory tract, as in acute or chronic bronchitis, in la grippe, etc., it has often proved of great value.

In congestion of the liver, in catarrhal inflammation of the digestive tract, the ease with which the skin is surcharged with blood, proves of great relief to the internal organs.

In acute or chronic rheumatism or gout it is particularly valuable.

A Boast Fulfilled

"Just watch me," said the grasshopper,
Preparing for a flight;
"I feel so vigorous today,
I'll jump clear out of sight!"
I watched him as he rose in air,
He kept his word, no doubt,
For down he came into a stream
Where lived a hungry trout.
—Tudor Jenks, in September St. Nicholas.

Brakeman Victim of Frightful Accident

At 3:15 last night W. B. Witty, a brakeman in the employ of the Colorado and Southern railroad, was the victim of a terrible accident at Fountain as a result of which he has lost both legs. He was run over by a locomotive and amputation was necessary and the physicians state that there is little chance of his living.

The train was a freight, leaving Fountain at 3:10, and due in this city at 3:20. It was a double header and there was also a pusher locomotive and it was to the crew of the latter that Mr. Witty belonged. As the train was slowing up to take water, Witty, who was setting the brakes in front of the pusher, fell to the track in front of the engine and was run over. The wheels passed over both of his legs above the knees.

He was brought to Colorado Springs on the caboose which was detached from the train and brought ... to this city by one engine. The run was made in about twenty minutes, the accident occurring at 3:15 and the train arriving here at 3:40.

Drs. Campbell and Spicer had him removed from the car to St. Francis hospital where they performed the amputation of both his legs. They stated at a late hour last night that there was practically no chance for him to live. His home is in Denver where he has a wife and one child.

Institute Opens for Another School Year

The Colorado Springs School for the Deaf and Blind opened yesterday under very auspicious circumstances. Supt. Argo and all the teachers are on hand and Mr. Argo is very much pleased at the indications of the first day.

The enrollment of pupils yesterday was probably the largest ever known on an opening day in the history of the school. The number of pupils who reported yesterday was 110, and Mr. Argo thinks the school will have an enrollment of 150 when they all get in. He is very much pleased with the class of pupils he has this year.

The pupils are not all from this state, though the greater part of them are, but a number have come from other states. The state superintendent of instruction of Idaho, Miss Permeal French, has sent 11 children to Mr. Argo. Four others come from Wyoming and one each from Nebraska and New Mexico. The attendance of pupils from other states speaks well of the standing of the Colorado institution throughout the country.

RUMOR SAYS LOCAL ELKS ARE LIKELY TO WIN OUT

The following is quoted from the Harrisburg, Pa., Evening Telegraph of Aug. 27. It will be of interest to Colorado Springs people as coming from headquarters and being the best straw that has yet been observed showing which way the wind is blowing on the Elks' home project:

"Mr. and Mrs. Meade D. Detweiler and family have left Richfield Springs, N. Y., for Atlantic City, where they will remain for some time. Mr. Detweiler was in Boston on Saturday attending a meeting of the National Elks' Home committee, of which he was appointed chairman by the new grand exalted ruler, Judge J. R. Fisher. Mr. Detweiler will have full charge of the purchasing of the site and the erecting of the Elks' home, which will cost $100,000. Several sites have been offered, all of which will be visited by the committee, but it is thought Colorado Springs will get the home, as there are beautiful grounds there and the climate is considered the finest in the world."

SUPERS WANTED AT THE OPERA HOUSE

Thirty young men and ten women can find employment next Tuesday afternoon at the opera house if they will apply to the stage manager Tuesday afternoon at the stage door. They are needed for supernumeraries in the Henry Miller production of "The Only Way."

This is one of the largest companies that has ever been seen in this city, and in addition a large number of "supes" are employed in each town. The company brings its own scenery for the production and it takes two cars to do it.

The sale of seats is large already and one of the greatest audiences of the season is anticipated.

Henry Miller has a well defined and comprehensive view of the theatrical business as associated with dramatic art. In a recent interview he said:

"Theaters, that is, the running of them—is much like keeping shop. Your average manager doesn't care a picayune for art. What he wants is to give the people the sort of goods that he thinks they want. Just as broadcloth gowns may be the fashion one year and Scotch plaid goods the next, so plays certain kinds, I mean come into fashion. One manager puts on a costume play and it makes a hit. 'Oh,' cry the managers, 'what the people want are costume plays' and we have a deluge of them. Does a townwill dream succeed, lo! a full score of others follow in its train. Is one war play successful and behold, you hear the martial beat of drums on the stage for a couple of years afterward. Then comes surfeit, and its inevitable concomitant, a change. Which reminds me that about ten years ago the stage seemed to be in the throes of the inane farce comedy. People held up their hands in horror and murmured to each other: 'What is the poor, degenerate stage coming to?' But they forgot one very vital point and that is this no matter how seemingly depraved the popular taste, there always remains a goodly quality of people the judicious few, if you will—who will patronize what is good ... and what time on the stage people who seek the elevating influence of the theater and who have no time for the meretricious or the salacious in every community this judicious few obtains and we good wholesome play, or no actor nor actress of ability, but will be accorded due recognition, no matter how great the seed of transient patronage that the unthinking may bestow on the froth of the stage. Thus Irving and Melba are always sure of their following—no matter what the fashion in plays or how crowded the other theaters."

Civilizing Alaska.

"In Alaska, the entire work of education is under the direction of the United States Bureau of Education.

"Alaska is a big rock, covering 400,000 square miles, that is covered with moss in the most barren places. It is the kind of moss that the reindeer eat. The human being can live on moss, also, but it is better to have the reindeer eat the moss and provide man with meat and milk.

"In the work of education in Alaska the object has been to prepare the natives to take up the industries and modes of life of the states, and to induce them to discontinue their ancient tribal customs. It had been obvious from the beginning of the government subsidies in 1885-86 that there should be not only education in the elementary branches, but also a training in the employments of civilized life. From the first all the missions established by different religious denominations there was instruction in cooking, housekeeping and clothes-making. Then followed more careful education in the trades of carpentering, blacksmithing and shoemaking, under the direction of the Bureau of Education, which subsidized for this purpose the Presbyterian Industrial school at Sitka. It was believed that if the natives of Alaska could be taught to use the English language, be brought under Christian influence by the missionaries and be trained in suitable forms of industry, the increasing white population of Alaska, composed of immigrants from the states, would be able to employ them in mining, transportation and the production of food. It was found, however, that in order to reach the thousands of primitive inhabitants of Alaska, something entirely out of the ordinary in educational methods must have a beginning. The idea of introducing herds of reindeer and of persuading the natives to care for them was first considered in 1891. This plan was suggested by Dr. Sheldon Jackson and Captain Healy, of the United States revenue cutter Bear. Forty thousand natives engaged in reindeer herding and transportation would not only be brought a step further toward civilization, but would furnish the contingent needed to make possible the mining industry. After four years of experiments it became certain that this project would prove a success."—(Dr. W. T. Harris in Ainslee's Magazine.

$9.90—Denver and Return $9.90—Over Rio Grande. All trains Sept. 8th. Morning trains Sept. 10th. Return limit, Sept. 10th.

The most delicate constitution can safely use Ballard's Horehound Syrup. It is a sure and pleasant remedy for coughs, loss of voice, and all throat and lung troubles. Price 25 and 50 cents. Hefley, Arcularius Drug Co., 21 South Tejon street.

Beautiful Meal ... Dinner ... At ... attractive prices, at Athens, No. 8 Pike's Peak avenue.

The Finest One Day Trip is via the Colorado & Southern railway, over the Georgetown Loop. Every Sunday, only $3.00. Trains leave Colorado Springs at 7:35 a. m. and ... a. m.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

DR. W. K. SINTON, Dentist; El Paso block. Phone 351-A.

The Stevens Tete-Velle ... PHOTO STUDIO. ... photographs invited to ... at ...

... N. E. BIJOU ST.

Eastonville Butter

Sound ... to satisfy the fastidious housekeeper.

Eggs

... of a dozen bearing ... stamp are the best ... style.

RUSSELL GATES MERCANTILE CO.

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PLUMBING and HEATING

Jobbing Promptly Attended to. 118 E. BIJOU. Telephone 541A.

We sell Filters. Drink pure water.

CHINA JIM

Dealer in Chinese and Japanese FANCY GOODS Etc.

9 Pike's Peak Ave.

Men's and Women's Straw Hats

Every style ... Every style ...

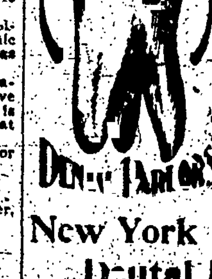
C. E. Evans & Co.,

... North Tejon Street.

TEETH! TEETH!

Gold Crowns, $6.00.

Pivot crowns $5.00; bridge work per tooth $5; a gold ... set of teeth $10.00; aluminum lined set of teeth $7.50; a set of teeth for $5.00; alloy fillings 50c to $1.00; gold fillings $1.00 up. Painless extraction 50c; It is now your opportunity to have dental work done at a very reasonable price at the reliable



New York Dental Parlors

15 and 16 ...

Over $2000 worth of New Fall Silks

Over $3000 worth of New Fall Dress Goods

Over $2000 worth of New Fall Trimmings

Over $10,000 worth of New Fall Suits and Wraps

Over $2000 worth of New Fall Cloths

The Early Buyer

will find the five lines mentioned opposite of more than passing interest. Fabrics and garments that will not be seen later can be secured now. Many are taking advantage of "first choice," and having garments reserved and dress patterns sent to their dressmakers. You are cordially invited to look through these lines whether you wish to purchase now or not. You'll gain by looking.

Dollar Week in Millinery Department

We have 50 odd Hats in Light and Dark Straw (tastefully trimmed), Colored Felt (fall styles), and Straw "Alpines" (light and dark), which are actually worth from $1.50 to $5.00 each. This week, or until all sold, you can choose from the lot for

$1.00 each

Artificial Flowers This Week

at prices to induce you to freshen up your hat for the balance of the warm weather. Not "cheap" flowers, but good flowers cheap. Flowers that sold earlier for 28, 48 and 98 cents are now

15c, 25c and 48c a bunch

Big Price Reductions in Ladies' and Children's Low Shoes

Glance over the following partial list for this week:

48 pairs, turn sole, round toe, chocolate (Laird, Schober & Co.), $3.50 quality, now, per pair... $2.47

26 pairs, turn sole, round toe, chocolate, $3.00 quality now, per pair... $1.98

60 pairs, turn sole, odd lot good shoes, worth $2.50, now, per pair... $1.98

51 pairs McKay sewed, odd lot of good shoes, worth $2.50 now, per pair... $1.65

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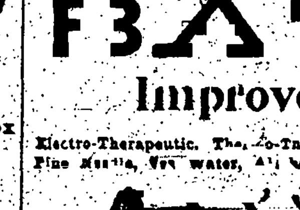

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OFFICIAL ISABELLA INFORMATION

Quarterly Dividend to Be Paid--Regular Shipments of Low Grade Ore Being Marketed.

The cynosure of the mining world is Isabella.

This stock is always ready to spring a sensation and the recent decline from $1.36 of a few short weeks ago to $1.00 yesterday was a "drop" worth of motion.

Reports, some reliable, but mostly unfounded, have been appearing from time to time in various newspapers, and as the majority of these were of a bearish tone the stock was gradually pounded down.

These reports contained tales of recapitalization, consolidation with lesser companies and other discouraging accounts. A gentleman intimately connected with the affairs of the Isabella company spoke this morning and gave a clear, concise summary of the true status of matters. "It is superfluous to deny the consolidation stories as both Mr. Aldrich of the Hart company and a director of our company have already delivered their announcements that there was no deal of this sort whatever.

"It is all very true that we are now shipping from the rich Isabella vein, and though we are extracting a great deal of ore, this is all of a medium or low grade. We are cross-cutting for the vein at the twelfth level and should an ore body be opened up similar to what we have already found in the upper levels, the company would be again one of the market's favorites.

"The ore which is now being sent out is from the upper levels altogether, and though they pay their own expenses the enormous expenditures occasioned by development purposes is necessarily defrayed by the treasury reserve. The "dead" or development work in progress in the Isabella is probably more extensive than any other mine in Cripple Creek and the pay roll and other necessities are heavy drains on our income.

"On Monday next the directors convene and the quarterly dividend will be discussed. I assure you that one will be paid, but whether it is a 3-cent rate as usual, I cannot say.

"The stories concerning the dividend cash reserve are unfounded as we are perfectly safe in distributing a liberal dividend, though the present outlook is not as favorable as at other times of the mine's history. The maneuvers of the stock can be wholly attributed to the manipulations of local brokers as the recent developments in the property are not of sufficient moment to knock down the value of the stock as much as dollar Isabella indicates."

STRATTON'S INDEPENDENCE

The Stock Is Selling $13 Ex-Dividend--More Ore in Sight in the Mine Than Ever Before.

As the world moves round the press and public of Colorado comments upon this and that stock which is called to its attention. Independence, Portland, Million Consolidated, Isabella and others have lately divided the attention of the public and now a good many seem to be inclined to be up and doing about Stratton's Independence.

Unfortunately the comment about the great mine has not been of the most favorable description, but what is more unfortunate still a good deal of the criticism about the mine is wholly incorrect and leads to entirely wrong conclusions.

The principal complaint uttered is due to the report circulated to the effect that development work has not been kept up in the property which is intended to show that the mine is being what is generally termed "gutted." All of this is not true, not true at all, as a very large amount of development has been done in the mine and we have Mr. T. A. Rickard's word for it that there is today more ore in sight than when it was first purchased in Great Britain. When he reported upon the property his report gave it out that there was about $7,000,000 in sight with the possibilities of there being $8,000,000.

The development of the property has shown that these reports were entirely conservative as after a heavy production for about 18 months we are told on the very best authority that there is more in sight than ever before.

The English investing public has gone into this stock and slowly and carefully. They have looked before they leaped, as it were, and they have not leaped yet, but they are paying £3 for the stock today ex-dividend, and that is the best the shares have ever done. The company has paid its shareholders about $2,500,000 in dividends and gives promise of continuing at this rate for a long time to come.

It is true that the main shaft has not been put down deeper since Mr. Stratton sold the property, but there is an enormous amount of lateral prospecting and development to be done yet before a deeper shaft will be necessary and it must be remembered that this much cheaper to lift ore, waste and water from a depth of 1,000 feet than 2,000. It is true, too, that there has been a change in the management of the mine and this probably is the reason for many of the unfair statements that have been made about the property quite lately. But there is nothing to them.

ACACIA'S GREAT RICHES

In the Third Level Eight Feet of Ore Averages Close to Five Ounces --Bankers Leasing Company Resumes Work on Morning Star Claim.

The ore in the third level of the Wrockloff lease is eight and a half feet wide throughout much of the length of the shoot and averages without sorting—from wall to wall—close to five ounces.

This ore body will be cut on the fourth level by or before next Monday if no delay occurs, and if found as good there as above will show a value of fully half a million in sight. Wrockloff himself regards his lease of immense and permanent value and is protecting himself against any danger of losing it by pushing his bonded development ahead of time to be secure. By the 15th current he expects to have this finished and then be able to put all three of his power drills to breaking ore. His output now is but 10 tons a day but this means $1,000 a day.

The Robinson lease is looking well and appears to be coming into a big ore body. This is also of the Burns claim, west of the Wrockloff lease. The Brady lease is keeping up its licks in the old steady fashion with an average output of 10 tons a day.

The Bankers' Leasing company, operating the Morning Star of the Acacia company, has resumed work again after rebuilding its engine house, destroyed by fire a few weeks ago, and there is hope of big things from that property in the near future.

NEARING THE BASALT DYKE

On Little Cut Diamond--100 Foot Cross-Cut Already Run from the 150 Foot Level.

On the Cut Diamond claim, on the southeast slope of Bull hill, the cross-cut from the 150-foot level has progressed 100 feet. This cross-cut has been in an easterly direction and its object has been to encounter a great basalt dyke, which is said to cross the claim lengthwise and along which pay values will probably be found. Stringers of quartz are constantly met with in this vein and these seams indicate an immediate presence of the dyke and there is great encouragement felt that the stringers also portend an ore deposit. The dyke is believed to emanate from the huge crest of Bull hill, where the Vindicator, Little and Christmas mines are located, and as the Cut Diamond lies further down the hill, it is hoped that ore will be encountered at a more shallow depth than in any of the above-named mines. The Cut Diamond is owned by the Little Cut Diamond company and the claim consists of six acres, though the mineral rights of four of these acres are possessed by the Gold Knob company. The workings are on the company's account and are situated on the northern end of the claim, not very far distant from the Vindicator end line. The company's treasury is in very good condition, and will enable a thorough development of the property. In addition to the Cut Diamond, the company owns three claims on Big Bull mountain, for which United States patents have recently been received.

C. C. COLUMBIA'S VEIN

Word came down from camp yesterday afternoon and was generally circulated about the city, that the Tillery vein had been cut in the workings of the Cripple Creek Columbia, and that the vein was barren. The latter important qualification was responsible for sending the stock off fractionally in the afternoon call, at a time when a sudden advance was not unexpected.

The information could not be verified at the offices of the leasing company, where a sentiment seemed to be in great favor, but from another source which can be relied upon as being authentic, it was learned that at a distance of 22 feet from the shaft on the 340-foot level, which is just two feet beyond the point where the cross-cut was at the time when the Gazette procured its information published yesterday morning, a vein had been cut, but the cross-cut had not penetrated it far enough to disclose its true character. Indeed it was only the encountering of some green tellurium, usually indicative of a vein on Beacon hill, that started the report that the Tillery vein had been cut. The disclosures of the cross-cut during the next two days will be looked for with interest.

ACTIVITY ON PAPPOOSE

Active development work is being prosecuted on the Guess claim of the Pappoose Gold Mining company by the Atahualpa Leasing company, which has been working the property for several weeks past.

In the Squaw Mountain tunnel, which at the point from which the work is being carried on, is 400 feet below the surface, the leasing company has cut a large station and sunk a shaft to the depth of about 70 feet. The sinking has been on a well-defined vein all the way, which varies in width from eight inches to four feet, and values have been consistently encouraging all the way down.

The vein upon which the company is sinking is not, as some suppose, the Santa Rita vein, although so far as it has been explored, it resembles very closely the appearance of the Santa Rita vein at a corresponding depth. The shaft will be put down 200 feet deeper at once, which will then make it over 500 feet beneath the surface, therefore giving the leasing company at great a depth as that which the Santa Rita people had when they opened their bonanza ore.

A full plant of machinery is in operation on the property, and some ore is being hoisted high along, although only as little as need be in order to put down the shaft. Before the first of next month the shaft is expected to be down 50 feet more, at which depth a drift will be run on the vein in order to get the benefit of a wider exploration of the ore shaft than is being obtained now from the mere sinking of the shaft.

REORGANIZATION OF VICTOR

The Victor Gold Mining company, one of the oldest in the camp, will be reorganized, something after the manner, it is understood, of the reorganization of the Anaconda company.

For a long time the affairs of this company have been in a very unhealthy condition. Following upon the loss of ore shoots in the property, the financial condition of the company soon deteriorated, until the suspension of dividends became imperative and ever since the Victor has been generally spoken of as a dead letter in Cripple Creek mining.

But all the while more or less development was being prosecuted in the mine, and, although this has placed the company in a worse than bankrupt condition, it is understood that the work has warranted some well-known mining men to attempt the complete reorganization of the company, hoping to thus put it on a sound basis, from which the mine might again be profitably worked in fact with the same motives that inspired the resuscitation of the Anaconda company.

Another coincidence between the situations of the two companies is that David H. Moffat holds notes of the Victor company to the amount of $163,616.66, payable on demand, and the information has just transpired that default and judgment has been taken against the Victor company for that amount.

The stock of the Victor company is widely scattered; probably no Cripple Creek mining company has such distant and separated shareholders. A considerable quantity of the stock is held in France, and because of the fact that all this stock was placed at a very high figure upon the promise of continuous dividends, and the subsequent suspension of those dividends, Cripple Creek has suffered an unjust condemnation in France, especially, for some time.

The fact that the stockholders are so widely scattered will mean that some of them may be missed in the attempt to locate all of them, that each one may have an equal privilege of coming in on the new deal, and others may be adverse to any further outlay with the company, but every effort will be made to locate them all, and to persuade them of the advantage of coming in on the reorganization.

COLORADO BOOM IN DEADWOOD

Special to the Gazette:

Deadwood, S. D., Sept. 5.—John K. Vanatta, of Colorado Springs, Colo., who is president of the Spearfish Gold Mining company of that city, has been in Deadwood several days looking over the interests of his company. The Spearfish company was organized to work 365 acres of ground in the Ragged Top district, upon which a large amount of low grade ore has been encountered. The company has nearly completed a large cyanide plant and within three months of the time the company was organized, it will be milling ore. In an interview, Mr. Vanatta said:

"The Black hills people do not realize fully what is coming. When a cyclone comes, people prepare for it if they have the proper warning. The Black hills people have been warned and repeatedly warned to look out for a Colorado boom. When a Colorado boom strikes a mining country it is worse than a cyclone in its stirring effects. Everything, in my mind, is now ready and ripe for a boom in the Black hills. I find everything open for our Colorado people. We are wanted by most of the enterprising men of the hills and we are going to come away, whether we are invited or not. In the Spearfish Mining company I believe that there is not such a proposition to be found in the west. There are thousands of tons of cyaniding ore in sight, that only needs to be broken to be taken directly to our new cyanide plant. The extraction on the ore is high and the general average of the ore is good enough to make the proposition a winner.

"I notice in the market of Deadwood fruit of different kinds from Grand Junction, Colo. If these fruit growers of my state can compete with eastern concerns, with the odds of long distances by rail, what will they be able to do when the Burlington road is completed and direct communication is given between Colorado points and the Black hills?

"Like a great many other Coloradoans I believe that the Black hills will be the next mining country that will be opened up."

Mr. Vanatta is accompanied by his wife.

MINING NOTES AROUND TOWN

Vickers and Miller, trustees, leasing on the northern part of the Bonnie Nell claim, on Raven hill, have commenced active work and will sink 25 feet directly. These lessees recently bought out what was known as the Lohr lease, but instead of having the old contract transferred to them, a new one was made out, stipulating for more work than had been required of Lohr. The new lease was made out for 18 months and called for 90 shifts a month, the work to be expended in sinking the shaft from its present depth of 125 feet, to the 250-foot point, this sinking to be done within six months. Vickers and Miller are backed by considerable Denver capital, and the good indications which Lohr encountered will be followed up energetically.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS ON DANTE.

Inactivity on the Dante property is soon to be ended and most earnest developments will be instituted when a Pittsburg syndicate in connection with Lessee Babbit, will sink the shaft to a depth of 800 feet and there prospect for a continuation of the valuable ore bodies which brought the company into prominence a year or so ago. The shaft is already down 450 feet and when this additional depth is attained the mine will be in splendid condition to mine advantageously. The estimated cost of this continued shaft will be $10,000, and as there is a large capital behind the syndicate this outlay will be a trifle. The Dante lies along a breccia dyke, which crosses the claim lengthwise. The vein at one point did not prove of great permanence and this increased depth is of the greatest advantage to the company.

SIX POINTS' SALE RATIFIED.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Six Points G. M. Co. yesterday the sale of the Six Points claim was easily ratified and the directors have declared a dividend which will be immediately disbursed. The total is $120,000 and about 12 cents a share will be received by each stockholder. The claim said is on Bull hill, admirably located in the midst of the following well known mines: Last Dollar, Lucky Guss and Union. It is freely rumored that the actual purchaser of the property was W. S. Stratton.

BATTLE MOUNTAIN CLAIM SOLD TO COMMONWEALTH.

There has been a two-acre claim on Battle mountain, lying between the Clyde claim and the Rizi group and for a long time this fraction has been in dispute. The Commonwealth G. M. Co. has come to the rescue and has purchased the claim for $9,000, which sum has already been paid over. The Commonwealth company will at once start active work on the property, and as it is in a very fine location the claim is a splendid acquisition to the company. The Commonwealth is a very recent flotation and owns a great deal of valuable property in producing sections of the camp.

BUCKHORN BOOKS CLOSED YESTERDAY.

Books closed yesterday prior to the annual meeting of the Buckhorn G. M. company, which occurs on the 10th of September. This will be of unusual importance, as the sale of the Whipsnoer will claim for $15,000 will be ratified. The recapitalization of the company will be considered and other items of equal interest will be discussed. Surveyors are engaged on the Grass claim on Bull hill, and as soon as surveys are completed work will be started on this property.

EL PASO SHAFT DOWN 450 FEET.

The El Paso shaft has now attained a depth of 450 feet and is being sunk as rapidly as possible. It was the intention of the management to continue the shaft to 640 feet before cross-cutting, but there is every indication that a vein will be encountered in the shaft in which event these plans would be interrupted as veins in this locality are always conducive to a tremendous flow of water and it would be necessary to install pumps and drift on the vein rather than sink further.

GOLDFIELD NOT USE LILLIE SHAFT IMMEDIATELY.

It is not probable that the Goldfield company will be able to use the Lillie shaft for mining purposes for some time, though the management of the larger company has expressed a sanction for this course as soon as it would be practical. The Lillie workings are among the busiest in the camp. Not alone the company has it in mind, but it is above the fourth level occupy the shaft in their work and the machinery is never idle.

SMITH LEASE A GOOD ONE.

That the Smith lease on the Elizabeth Cooper has encountered a rich vein on the southern end of the claim is proved beyond a doubt and is showing up even better than the company's workings on the Doctor vein. Another shipment has left this lease and consisted of 32 tons. The exact value of the ore was $68.40 a ton.

UNUSUAL ACTIVITY ON STRAUB MOUNTAIN.

There is very gratifying work in progress on Straub mountain, notably, the Lagrobe company, whose shaft is already down 550 feet and will be sunk even to a greater depth. On the Lorena, in the same locality, Lessee Tanner is cross-cutting from the 50-foot level and expects to cut the vein which was opened up on the surface. The showing on this property is probably the most promising of any of the Straub mountain workings.

Peach Day Excursion.

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Adverses and Protests.
Land Office Attorney.

Mining Patents and Mining Locations.
Elders Claims Patented.

My surveyors on the ground.
Rooms 8 and 9, Postoffice Building.

THE TRUE POSITION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

In the Campaign as to the Philippine Islands as Stated by a Bryan Democrat—Mr. Bryan Did Not Follow Democratic Precedent or Policy in Getting Treaty Ratified.

Written for the Gazette by J. D. SHEWALTER.

Differing with you on this subject and the views you have expressed, though not altogether, I am induced by the skill and ability which you have displayed in maintaining the position of the Republican party, to write this article for the Gazette. Much irrelevant matter has been injected into the discussion, and much confusion exists as to the real position of the Democratic party. This is not surprising, since, in addition to the usual misrepresentation, always incident to every campaign, did which is confined to no political party, we have the further fact that the position of some of the Democratic leaders has not been consistent.

The territorial question is not a new one, and to a clear understanding of the Democratic position, it is necessary to refer to this question in the past. It arose first on the purchase of the Louisiana territory from France. It was then (1803) claimed by the Federalist party, that there was no power in congress to acquire new or additional territory, that the third clause of the fourth article of the Constitution, in reference to admitting new states formed out of the territories, applied alone to the territory then existing or owned by the United States. In the Federal convention, the history of this clause will show, and as in fact its entire provisions in connection with the history of the times, would seem to indicate it had in view alone the northwestern territory ceded by Virginia, Vermont claimed by New York and the territory claimed by South Carolina and Georgia, which latter claims were never admitted as valid, hence the claim as to the right or claim of the United States. It is true that Gouverneur Morris wrote this clause, and offered it as an amendment just as it stands; but no such object or purpose was ever disclosed as stated in his subsequent letter which you published, and the word "provinces" as therein used, is doubtless employed as synonymous with territory. The Democratic party contended, that under the treaty and war power, the United States might acquire other or additional territory for the purpose of some future date of admitting new states, under the said article in reference thereto, to be carved or formed out of such territory so acquired. The president and senate adopted this view, by negotiating and ratifying the Louisiana treaty. Congress afterwards adopted the same views as to the rights of the United States in the matter, by admitting new states, which formed a part of the Louisiana purchase. Thus did it become firmly established, as an article of Democratic faith, or as a construction of the Constitution by that party, that the United States might acquire new territory by treaty, cession or conquest under the war power, for the purpose of forming new states out of the same. This view was taken in the purchase subsequently of Florida and the territory we obtained from Mexico, which latter was derived by treaty and conquest.

But the old Federalist party, the Northern Whigs, and the Republican party in their earlier days, or at least the prominent men who afterwards formed that party, contended that no such power existed. Afterwards under the administration of General Grant the Republican party came to adopt the Democratic view, and under President Grant's administration acquired, by treaty Alaska—though this action was opposed by some individual Republicans as Sumner and others, but this arose principally through their opposition to President Grant's administration. Thus matters stood up until the war with Spain. Both parties were committed to the doctrine, that congress had the Constitutional power, both under the treaty and war power, to acquire additional territory either by treaty or by conquest.

But both were agreed, that it was such contiguous territory as was desirable, as homes for our own people, and of finally being erected into states, and admitted into the Union on an equality with the other states. The Democratic party also admitted that the doctrine extended to the near-by islands, and repeatedly declared in favor of the purchase of Cuba, whilst the Republican party, in fact did acquire, and for the same reason, Hawaii, so that whatever the former difference of opinion that may have existed, the Constitution, at the time of the Spanish war, had received a settled construction, by the action of both parties, and the authoritative action of the executive and legislative branches of the government.

At the conclusion of this war an entirely new question arose, out of the treaty. The president, in which he was sustained by almost the entire Republican party in congress, contended that the right to acquire territory, in either of the modes referred to, extended also to distant islands and countries. That is, that the United States might acquire by treaty or conquest, islands in the archipelago, seven thousand miles distant and which, owing to their situation and the character of their inhabitants, could never become states in the Union. The senate under our form of government is the real and responsible treaty making power. The first draft of the Constitution lodged it there alone and it was only changed to its present form because the senate had no agency by which to negotiate in the first instance, and might not be in session when it was desirable to do so. So the compromise was adopted, giving one-third of the senators present a negative and also provided that the senate should not only "assent to" a treaty, but in the first instance might "advise" the president to negotiate.

The Democratic party in the Senate was at first almost unanimously opposed to the treaty. The present nominee of the Democratic party, however, was successful in changing a sufficient number of Populist and Democratic votes, to secure the ratification by one vote more than the necessary two-thirds. Now what is the principle asserted by the ratification of this treaty? That under the war power, by conquest, and under the power to make treaties, by a treaty, the United States has the legal or Constitutional right to acquire territory to be perpetually held as such. It must be borne in mind at this point that the ratification of this treaty was after a declaration by the Senate that these islands were to be held as territories, dependencies, or provinces. This was an entirely new departure, and the assertion of a new doctrine on the part of the United States. See what vantage ground the Democratic party up to this time held in the controversy. Their position would have been unassailable. They had the necessary vote in the senate to have defeated the ratification. They could have said, there is no Constitutional power to acquire distant islands which are not to become future states, but are to be perpetually held as territories or provinces that the ancient doctrine of both parties forbids this acquisition. And they had the number of Constitutional votes in the Senate, which would have given to this view, the force and effect of Constitutional construction by the only Constitutional power having the right to determine in the first instance, the extent of the treaty making power. For it must be admitted on all hands that one third of the states or senators present, is the only authority under our government having the power to determine, both the expediency and the legal extent to which treaties may go. But the Democratic party having now nominated Mr. Bryan, who advised and secured this ratification, have thus indorsed his position, and thus determined that, Constitutionally, the United States has the right, under both the war and treaty making power to acquire sovereignty over and ownership of the Philippines. What a vast step toward centralization! For the principle being once established the Constitutional right admitted—it can easily be recalled so that as a mere matter of Constitutional right or power, the doctrine has gone forth that if for instance, in a division of China, it is desirable to do so, the Constitutional right exists on the part of the United States of acquiring a part thereof, and governing the same as a territory or province. For neither friend nor foe can suppose that Mr. Bryan and especially after the resolutions of this treaty with all of its provisions, and especially after the resolution of the Senate declaring the purpose of the government as to their future condition, without he honestly believed the Constitutional right and power existed of so acquiring these islands. To conclude otherwise, to say for one moment that Mr. Bryan should advise and secure the ratification of this treaty, believing at the same time, that there was no power to make it, would not be charged against him by anyone I take it. While some are reluctantly forced to the conclusion that he seduced senators from their plain duty by his advice, and thus lost the vast advantage, both in position and principle which the Democratic party held, no one can believe that he would deliberately advise them to do that which the United States had no Constitutional right of doing, and thus to violate their oaths of office. It therefore follows that the President having negotiated a treaty, Mr. Bryan having advised and in fact by his influence, secured its ratification, and the two political parties each having respectively nominated these gentlemen for the presidency and thus widened their positions, have united for this campaign, in admitting the legal and Constitutional right of the United States to acquire lands by cession and conquest. I shall vote for Mr. Bryan, but as an individual Democrat I claim and shall ever claim, the right to deny the power and authority of Congress in this respect. I agree with Mr. Bryan that it is bad policy to hold them, but according to the Democratic faith from the beginning it is un-Democratic, as a mere matter of policy to interfere in the affairs of European and Asiatic governments by treaty or otherwise, except under the Monroe doctrine, when they are on a footing on American soil, and it is equally un-Democratic, illegal and outside of the Constitution to attempt it.

What then is the issue between the two parties in the present campaign? I seek to state it plainly, since it has been confused, mystified and misunderstood. The issue is this:

First: As a question of policy what should be our future course? The Republican party says having acquired these islands by treaty with the assent and assistance of the Democrats, we will hold them and govern them, and grant to them the largest measure of liberty they are capable of enjoying consistent with our own welfare. On the other hand, the Democratic party says, having gotten in to this miserable business, we propose to get out by permitting the people to establish their own form of government, protecting them for a limited period. This, I think, fairly states the issue so far as it is a question of policy. The one plan necessitates a large standing army for all time, and adopts on the part of the United States the colonial policy of England. This large army will require a hundred and twenty million dollars, to be raised by taxation annually double the annual expense of the entire administration in 1860.

Second: As a result it raises the question of the civil rights of the inhabitants. This is a legal question and it is in no wise affected by the other legal questions to which allusion has been made. Congress may admit new states. It is not bound to do so. The power being a discretionary one it may be granted or withheld. The territory may be governed as such, but this other legal issue, which it is necessary for the people to consider in determining how they will vote, is this: The Republican party maintains that the Constitution does not extend to the territories. The Democratic party contends that the Constitution does extend to the territories. Here is the legal question. Under the Republican theory they may be governed absolutely as congress shall determine. The Democratic party contends that in "making needful rules and regulations" it must be under and in pursuance of Constitutional authority and subject to the Constitution. As far as the writer knows, there is not a single case (with the exception of Judge Townsend's decision in New York, and the very case he cites, are in conflict with his decision) and if there are any such decisions they have not been cited by any of the great lawyers found in the ranks of the Republican party, sustaining the view of that party. This question can not be obscured by arguments to the effect that in former treaties the revenue laws were suspended for a certain number of years. For this only raises the question whether or not the treaty making power is superior or subordinate to a mere law of congress, and the executive and the senate has held it to be superior; nor can it be obscured by showing that congress has declared certain cities or ports in newly acquired territory, ports of entry, and extending the revenue law to such territory. The Democratic position on the other hand is that the Constitution is the supreme law in all of the states and territories. The courts have uniformly so held. I put the following from the decision of Chief Justice Marshall in Loughborough vs. Blake, 5 Wheaton 317 against all of the platforms and speeches put forth. "The power, then, to lay and collect duties ... throughout the United States, Does this term designate the whole or any particular portion of the American Empire? Certainly this question can admit of but one answer. It is the name given to our great Republic, which is composed of states and territories. The District of Columbia, or the territory west of the Missouri, is not less within the United States, than Maryland or Pennsylvania." Here is the unquestionable doctrine that the territories are no less a part of the United States than the states. That settled, the Constitution answers the other question—"This Constitution and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof ... shall be the supreme law of the land." This "land" being according to Chief Justice Marshall not only the states but the territories also.

If then, the Constitution extends to these islands, then it follows as the night the day, that the inhabitants of these islands have all the civil rights of other American citizens, among others that of free commerce and the right to emigrate to the United States. Every citizen must cast his ballot, with a view of promoting the policy of one or the other parties; for one I am forced, reluctantly, to vote for Mr. Bryan. As he was instrumental in getting us into this business, why should he not also be given a chance to get us out? The old adage may sometimes be true, that "the hair of the dog is good for the bite."

J. D. SHEWALTER.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Sept. 5, 1900.

CONICAL CAVE DWELLINGS.

An Extraordinary Survival from almost Prehistoric Times.

Prof. J. R. S. Sterrett describes in the September Century a region of Cappadocia in which, as he believes, the inhabitants have been cave-dwellers for nearly four thousand years. Many of them live in cones of stone that have been left by the washing away of the surrounding earth.

The height of the cones varies greatly, ranging from a few feet, fifty, to three hundred feet. The process of disintegration still continues, and in many cones the exterior wall has been worn away to such an extent that the chambers, if they lie fairly to the sun, are used for drying grapes, apricots and other fruit, as they are safe against invasion by animals. Often the cones are almost perfect in shape, and originally all of them were crowned by caps of lava, which were the primal cause of the cone-formation. The caps maintain their position because they form one integral conglomerate mass with the cone.

Sometimes the doorway gives entrance direct from the ground, but in many cones the entrance is high above the ground, in which case ingress is attained by means of two parallel rows of holes cut at regular intervals, so that one may climb to the door with hands and feet. Sometimes there are no visible means of reaching the entrance, but this is apparent rather than actual, for the process of disintegration constantly decreases the circumference of the cones, and the original ladder-holes have disappeared. If we enter the doorway of any of these cone-dwellings, we find ourselves within a spacious chamber, about whose walls niches and shelves for the storage of small household effects have been cut into the stone. The stairways leading to the upper stories are like wells or round chimneys, and one ascended to an upper story by means of ladder-holes precisely like those which gave access to the front entrance. The floors between the stories were usually thick enough to withstand any weight that might be put upon them, but occasionally the excavators miscalculated the thickness of the floor, with the result of making one lofty chamber out of two. I counted as many as nine stories in one cone, but most have only two, three, or four stories. One can easily count the stories from the outside by means of the windows. Great numbers of the cone-dwellings are used today as dove-cotes.

A due proportion of the cones were reserved for the worship of some god, whether pagan or Christian; the period to which they belong is revealed by the imitated architecture. A cone with a portico and Doric columns belongs clearly to the period when Greek civilization was dominant. An interior with ... arches belongs to the Greco-Roman period. An interior which imitates the characteristic Byzantine church is clearly of Christian origin, though its date may be a matter of dispute. The interior walls of the Byzantine churches are still covered with frescos, which of course are more or less obliterated. Among them are found not merely portraits of Greek saints, each with the characteristic nimbus, but even pretentious paintings embracing a large number of figures. Some of these paintings are ancient in style, others more modern.

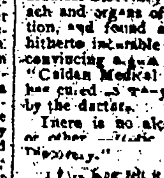
The natives of this region, to all intents and purposes, are still troglodytes. But if we leave out of consideration the fact that their dwellings are at least partially underground, they differ in habits and customs in no whit from the ordinary Turkish villagers in ordinary, humdrum surroundings.

Suggestion of Nature.

Lucius A. Bigelow, jr. (age 8) contributes to the September St. Nicholas the following verses, for which he has received the silver badge of the St. Nicholas League:

Green grass growing 'neath our feet,
Blue space upward gaze to greet,
Birds' wings fluttering in the air,
Color, fragrance, everywhere.

Come, come, brother, come away,
Although the early dawn of day,
We will ... whispering leaves
To the haunt ... weaver.



Health is a priceless jewel. Everybody admits that. Yet the people who protect their gold by burglar alarms, and lock their diamonds in a steel vault, make not the least effort to protect the jewel they declare to be priceless. Some day they find the jewel is gone, stolen by that thief Disease, and they are willing to give everything to get it back.

The quickest and surest way to the recovery of lost health, is by the use of that radical and rational remedy, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Diseases which originate in the stomach must be cured through the stomach. A host of chronic sufferers who had "doctored" for years for a ... heart, liver or spleen, have at last used "Golden Medical Discovery" for the blood, stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition, and found a perfect cure of the hitherto incurable ailments. The most convincing argument for a trial of the "Golden Medical Discovery" is that it has cured so many people "given up" by the doctors.

There is no alcohol, cocaine, opium or other narcotic in "Golden Medical Discovery."

"I ... feel it my duty to ... what your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Favorite Prescription' have done for me," writes Miss Alice Hampton, of ... Lexington, Ky. ... [illegible]

THE AMERICAN HOSPITAL SHIP

The Mission of the Maine in Chinese Waters.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SHIP

Ward Capacity is 210 Beds and the Equipment is Excellent First Class Surgeons

New York, Sept. 6.—One of the hospital officials of the state of New York, who recently returned from Europe, has written an interesting narrative of the mission and work of the American hospital ship Maine, now in Chinese waters, which follows herewith:

"The American hospital ship Maine arrived in Chinese waters on Saturday, August 25. So little is known in the United States of her mission, either present or past, that I ask leave to acquaint your readers with what she has accomplished and what she still aims to do for the relief of suffering humanity, and for the credit of our country in distant parts of the world. The idea of a hospital ship originated with an American lady, the wife of an American long resident in South Africa.

This ship, generously loaned by the Atlantic Transport company, through its president, Mr. Bernard Baker, of Baltimore, equipped and maintained at the cost of Americans, and in charge of American nurses, started on an errand of mercy in December last for Cape Town, to give aid to the sick and wounded in the South African war. As a volunteer ship, supplementary to the government relief ships she was equipped out with many comforts and luxuries such as cannot be demanded in times of stress from an over-taxed war office.

In the harbors of Cape Town and Durban the Maine received both the British and the Boer wounded, and returned in April to Southampton, England, with a full complement of invalided British soldiers. The number of patients received on board was 354, including those treated in port.

Re-equipped and re-victualled in nine days, she sailed directly back to South Africa to bring home another shipload of disabled soldiers.

On this, her second return voyage, in July, I was one of those who sailed out from Southampton to welcome her. For me, it was the first and the nearest approach to the horrors of war, and I found them, even in this their second stage, sad and grim. As our boat approached the incoming Maine—this moving hospital, larger in its number of beds than most of the large hospitals of New York—we saw her sides and decks crowded with eager faces; men everywhere in invalid chairs, on stretchers and on crutches; with legs gone, arms gone, heads bandaged, and all in motley array. No gay trappings of dress parade, only here and there a cap, a Glengary, or a fatigue jacket, to indicate the soldier's uniform. We boarded the Maine, and during the two hours before we ... Southampton there was the opportunity to examine her.

Descending into the first ward—named after Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, the generous donor and adviser of Red Cross work everywhere—we found a number of patients in the cots. It was unnecessary to ask the nature of their trouble, for the pale faces and emaciated bodies bore the unmistakable stamp of enteric fever—that deadliest of camp followers. The ward was bright and well ventilated, the bed linen fresh and white, and everything strenuously clean. Over each bed was suspended the name of its American donor—men and women with sympathies broad enough to stretch far into the unknown for the unknown.

The ward capacity of the Maine is 210 beds. The surgeons and physicians, all of them first rank men from our best American hospitals, the nurses from the Mills Training school, and the orderlies were a strong sturdy band, truly a "staff" upon which to lean. Despite the comparatively cramped quarters, modern scientific treatment had been carried out in the form of tub baths for the cases of enteric fever, with gratifying results. By means of an admirable Rontgen-ray apparatus, sent out from New York, valuable assistance had been obtained in the treatment of gunshot wounds, and in a well-equipped laboratory diagnosis in doubtful cases had been made by bacteriological examinations. A strange and a happy fact to be recorded was that during the three weeks' voyage of this hospital ship not a single death had occurred.

The patients below deck, as well as above, were in excellent spirits, despite their disabilities, and one and all seemed grateful for what they termed their good luck in having been consigned to the "Yankee ship." At Madeira a few newspapers had been obtained telling of the outbreak in China, and all were eager for the latest war news. "Soon we'll be fighting together out there," a bright-faced Irishman said to me, with evident impatience to be himself in the fray. When I expressed my preference for soldiers as guardians of peace, rather than as forces of war, he looked quite disgusted, and said: "But, ma'am, what would we be after doin', without a bit of a stir-up once in a while?"—truly a characteristic race point of view of the interest and the pleasures of life.

As we approached Southampton the Maine received a hearty welcome from the American training ship Lancaster, whose yards were manned with lusty lads. Across the end of the Southampton dock a large sign was stretched, "Telegrams sent free," and soon every soldier on deck was scribbling a home message.

It had been the intention of the London executive committee of the Maine all of whom are women of American birth, whose energy, efficiency and devotion are deserving of home recognition—again to send her back to South Africa. But the crisis in China had become so acute, the provision for many sick and wounded of the allied forces so urgent, with no hospital ship as yet under way, that the committee decided that the need for their ship was now greater in the far east than in the far south. A proposal to this effect met with cordial approval at the British war office, and on July 12 the Maine set sail for Chinese waters. She was reported on August 25 as having arrived at Hong Kong, on her way to her northern station to receive the wounded.

Directly after the departure of the Maine, the committee notified the United States government at Washington of her intended destination, and offered a welcome and all possible aid to our sick and wounded countrymen.

The American ambassadors at the courts of the allied powers were also informed of the departure of the Maine for China, and asked to notify the governments to which they are accredited that their wounded would receive a cordial welcome on the American ship. Prompt and appreciative acknowledgment has been received from Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary and the other powers. A check for £1,000, a most timely and welcome gift—was also received from Mrs. Corning Clark, soon after the departure of the Maine. Mrs. Clark asked that the sum be used, if possible, to aid the men of the Ninth United States infantry—the first American regiment to suffer in the field. J. P. Morgan and company, No. 22 Wall street, are the treasurers of the Maine fund in New York.

This is the history, so far, of the American hospital ship Maine. If with this name is to be linked the word "remember," may it be, in the future, with this sister ship of mercy, ... [illegible]

EASTERN MARKETS

The Money Market.

New York, Sept. 6.—Money on call steady 1¼@1½; last loan 1½. Prime mercantile paper 4@5½.

Sterling exchange weak with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87 for demand and $4.83¾ for sixty days. Posted rates $4.84½@4.85 and $4.88@½. Commercial bills $4.83½.

Bar silver ... Mexican dollars ...

Government bonds strong. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds irregular.

U. S. 2s reg.	...	N. Y. C. 1sts	108¾
do 3s reg.	109	N. J. C. 5s	122½
do 3s coup.	109½	Nor. Pac. 3s	65½
New 4s reg.	...	do 4s	104½
do 4s coup.	133½	N. Y. C. & S. L.	107
New 4s reg.	114	N. and W. 4s	97½
do 4s coup.	115	N. and W. 4s	97½
U. S. 5s reg.	112½	O. N. 1sts	109
do 5s coup.	112½	do 4s	102½
D. of C. 3.65s	123	O. S. L. 6s	128
Atch. gen. 4s	101	do con 5s	112½
do adj. 4s	80½	Read. gen. 4s	87½
Can. So. 2nds	106	R. G. W. 1sts	98
C. and O. 4½s	99½	S. L. I. M. 5s	112
C. and O. 5s	118	S. L. S. F. 6s	121½
C. and N. 7s	140	S. P. Con.	85½
do deb. 5s	118	S. P. C. P.	118
Chi. Ter. 4s	91	do 5s	119
Colo. So. 4s	83	So. Pac. 4s	78½
D. R. G. 1sts	102½	So. Ry. 5s	108¾
do 4s	...	S. R. T. 6s	67
E. T. V. G. 1sts	...	T. and P. 1sts	112
Erie gen. 4s	69½	do 2nds	56
F. W. D. C.	72½	U. P. 4s	105½
Gen. Elec. 5s	116	Wab. 1sts	117½
Ia. Cent. 1sts	113	do 2nds	102
K. C. P. G. 1sts	...	W. Shore 4s	112½
L. and N. 4s	80½	W. Cent. 1sts	89½
M. K. T. 2nds	66½	Va. Cent.	83½
do 4s	92½		

New York Stocks.

New York, Sept. 6.—The hopes aroused by yesterday's increase in business that a period of more active trading in stocks was at hand were disappointed today. The stock market again became an unimportant affair and offered little interest or commentary on general conditions. London in particular renewed its attitude of indifference toward American securities and buying for that account in New York fell back into insignificant proportions. This served to discourage the local traders who based some of their buying yesterday on the hope that the London demand would take their holdings off their hands. A hardening of the discount rate in London had something to do with the set back to the stock market. The weekly statement for the Bank of England disclosed that the easy tone of the open money market is not viewed with favor by the authorities of the bank. The marked recuperation in the proportion of the bank's reserve is due not only to receipts of gold and repayments of loans to the bank to the extent of over $3,000,000 in each case but also to the bank's extensive operations to control the open market, disclosed by the decrease of $10,490,000 in the account of government securities which is equivalent to borrowing that amount from the open market. The action of the Bank of England is regarded as an index to the belief of its governors that the prevailing ease of money will not last long. The rise in the discount rate at Berlin and the fall there of sterling exchange were also incidents of the day. The fall of sterling exchange at New York was attributed to the increase in the volume of bills offered there. The steel stocks were heavy as a rule, apparently on the refusal of the trunk lines to grant a reduction in freights from Pittsburg. Colorado Fuel was an exception on the heavy increase in net earnings reported for July over those of a year ago. The continued decline in the prices of iron also affected the group. The list as a whole hung heavy and neglected throughout the day.

Outside of Kansas City Southern bonds the market was dull and irregular. Total sales, par value, $...,000.

United States refunding twos, when issued, declined ¼ in bid price.

Atchison	...	So. Ry.	12¼
do pfd	71⅛	do pfd	54½
B. and O.	72¾	T. and P.	14½
Can. Pac.	89	U. P.	57½
Can. So.	49¾	do pfd	74
Cent. Pac.	...	Wabash	7¼
C. and O.	28⅝	do pfd	18
C. G. W.	10½	W. and L. E.	8½
C. B. and Q.	125⅜	do 2nd pfd	...
C. I. and L.	21	Wis. Cent.	12
do pfd	57½	Adams Ex.	124
C. and E. I.	96½	Amer. Ex.	152
C. and N.	160	U. S. Ex.	45
C. R. I. P.	106⅝	Wells Fargo	121
C. C. C. S. L.	58½	Am. Cot. Oil	32½
Colo. So.	6	do pfd	88
do 1st pfd	41	Am. Malting	4½
do 2nd pfd	16	do pfd	24
D. and H.	111⅛	A. S. and R.	36
D. L. and W.	...	do pfd	88
D. and R. G.	19¼	Am. Spirits	1½
do pfd	67½	do pfd	17
Erie	11	A. S. H.	19½
do 1st pfd	34	do pfd	67
G. N. pfd	152	A. S. and W.	30½
Hock. Coal	15½	do pfd	74⅛
Hock. Val.	34½	A. T. P.	28
Ill. Cent.	118⅛	do pfd	80
Ia. Cent.	18¼	Amer. Tob.	93⅛
do pfd	44	do pfd	128
K. C. P. G.	...	Ana. M. Co.	45⅛
L. E. and W.	25	B. R. T.	53⅝
do pfd	88½	C. F. and I.	30½
Lake Shore	209	Cont. Tob.	26
L. and N.	71	do pfd	78
Man. L.	92	Fed. Steel	34⅛
Met. St. Ry.	153⅛	do pfd	67
Mex. Cent.	11⅛	Gen. Elec.	...
M. and S. L.	55	Glucose Sugar	52
do pfd	93½	do pfd	98½
Mo. Pac.	51⅝	Int. Paper	21½
M. and O.	36	do pfd	66½
M. K. and T.	10	Laclede Gas	71
do pfd	31	Nat. Biscuit	33⅛
N. J. C.	132½	do pfd	...
N. Y. C.	131	Nat. Lead	18
N. and W.	34⅛	do pfd	86½
do pfd	76½	Nat. Steel	26⅞
Nor. Pac.	51½	do pfd	85⅝
do pfd	71⅛	N. Y. A. B.	130
O. and W.	21⅝	Nor. Amer.	15
O. R. and N.	42	Pac. Coast	54½
do pfd	76	do 1st pfd	86
Penn.	128¼	do 2nd pfd	64½
Reading	16½	Pac. Mail	...
do 1st pfd	56⅛	People's Gas	93⅜
do 2nd pfd	...	P. S. C.	40
R. G. W.	54	do pfd	72
do pfd	88	Pull. Pal. Car	186
S. L. S. F.	10	S. R. and T.	5
do 1st pfd	67	Sugar	121⅝
do 2nd pfd	33½	do pfd	116⅛
S. L. S. W.	12½	T. C. and I.	68½
do pfd	29¼	U. S. Leather	11⅛
St. Paul	111⅛	do pfd	68½
do pfd	171	U. S. Rubber	29½
S. P. and O.	112	do pfd	94
So. Pac.	34⅝	W. Union	79½

Chicago Grain.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—The wheat market opened steady under the influence of steady cables from Liverpool. October opened at ... soon afterward touching 76. This, however, proved to be the highest price of the day. Receipts were heavy and there appeared to be every prospect of their continuance for some time. There was a demand from the outside a fairly good demand—but it amounted to little alongside the offerings which soon began pouring in. Longs liquidated freely and thus encouraged some short selling. Not until October reached ... did the tone show any decided signs of stiffening. The decline was accompanied by small reactions but these in no wise disconcerted the bears. A good export demand was brought out by the slump, and this, together with the information that an influential trader had been buying under 73, caused anxiety among shorts and a rally to 73⅝@¾ followed. The close was steady at 73⅝.

Corn was quiet but firm.

Oats ruled dull and absolutely bare of any speculative interest.

Provisions were quiet and easier, with the exception of short ribs.

The London Market.

New York, Sept. 6.—Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram:

The tone continued firm in the markets here today but business was not much increased and there was no feature.

Americans opened firm on country buying. New York selling brought a reaction, but there was a partial recovery in the street due to continued buying for customers, especially of Southern securities.

Discounts were again firmer. Silver touched 28⅝ on London buying, closing easier on free offerings from America.

The Metal Market.

New York, Sept. 6.—The iron market was rather easy and tending downward. Northern No. 1 and 2 foundry was fifty cents lower on asking rates while Bessemer pig in Pittsburg sold at $14, representing a decline of $1 per ton. Tin in London declined 10s. and eased off some 30 points here, closing easy at $30.50@30.70. Copper declined 5s abroad but was firmer and ¼ higher, locally, closing at $16.75. Lead and spelter were dull and unchanged at $4.42½ and $4.05@4.12½ respectively.

Brokers' price for lead was $4 and for copper $16.75.

Chicago Cattle.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—Cattle Receipts ... [illegible] ... $2.15@4.25; calves $5@7.00. Texas fed steers $4.25@...; grass steers $3.25@4.25; bulls $2.50@3.40.

Hogs—Receipts 24,000. Mixed and butchers $5.05@5.47½; good to choice heavy $5.10@5.42½; rough heavy $4.90@5.05; light $5.15@5.50; bulk of sales $5.15@5.35.

Sheep—Receipts 17,000; good to choice wethers $3.80@3.75; fair to choice mixed $3.25@3.55; western sheep $3.40@3.70; Texas sheep $2.40@3.30; native lambs $4.25@5.70; western lambs $4.75@5.40.

One Fare Round Trip

To all points on Rio Grande railroad, Sept. 8th and 22nd. Office, 16 N. Tejon street.

Visitors at Barge Office.

"Of runaways there are many every year at the Barge office. It seems that whenever a married man has deserted wife and children for a comely young girl, or a married woman has forsaken an elderly husband for a younger lover, they make straightaway for New York, as if it were the universal haven of refuge. In most cases the officials at the Barge office manage to get at the exact truth; for, having no marriage papers, 'husband' and 'wife' are separately questioned as to the time and the place the ceremony was solemnized. As both are lying, their stories frequently do not agree. It is usually the man who is first to confess to the runaway. This is because the woman has everything to lose and the man everything to gain, for he can desert her at will, even as he deserted wife and children abroad, and with even less compunction of conscience. The woman, and sometimes the man, suffer deportation. If the latter has money, he is allowed to remain, since there is no law to prevent him, unless, of course, the wife across the water has caused her husband's arrest through the foreign consul here. There is usually a property as well as a personal crime in these runaway events."—(From Ainslee's Magazine.

The Coffee Market.

New York, Sept. 6.—Coffee Spot—Rio easy; No. 7 invoice 8⅝; mild quiet; Cordova 9½@14.

$9.90 Denver and Return $9.90

Over Rio Grande. All trains Sept. 9th. Morning trains Sept. 10th. Return limit, Sept. 14th.

One Fare Round Trip

To all points on Rio Grande railroad, Sept. 8th and 22nd. Office, 16 N. Tejon street.

More Cheap Excursions

On September 8th and 22nd The Colorado Midland Ry. will sell tickets to any point on the line at one fare for the round trip. This means

Glenwood and return for	$12.00
Aspen and return for	12.00
Grand Junction and return for	15.00
Buena Vista and return for	6.00
Leadville and return for	8.00
Cripple Creek and return for	3.25

These tickets carry a long limit. Remember we have three through fast trains daily, carrying free reclining chairs, Pullman and observation cars. Ticket office, 13 N. Tejon street.

Chas. Chandler,
City Pass Agt.

$2.90 Denver and Return $2.90

Over Rio Grande. All trains Sept. 9th. Morning trains Sept. 10th. Return limit, Sept. 14th.

The Fine One Day Trip

is via the Colorado & Southern railway, over the Georgetown Loop. Every Sunday, only $3.00. Trains leave Colorado Springs at 7:35 a. m. and 8 a. m.

$2.90 Denver and Return $2.90

Via Colorado & Southern Ry. September 9 and morning train 10; return limit September 14. Eight daily trains between Denver and Colorado Springs each way.

One Fare Round Trip

To all points on Rio Grande railroad, Sept. 8th and 22nd. Office, 16 N. Tejon street.

$3.00 ... Round Trip $3.00

... via the Colorado & Southern Ry. ... [illegible]

Consumption Cured in the East

As the fall season approaches many sufferers from consumption who have come to this locality during the tourist season to obtain the much-talked-of benefit of the climate find that the slight improvement wrought by nature alone is not sufficient to allow them to return home with any assurance that death may not speedily claim them.

Among them are many whose every interest and friendship lays in the old home and who cannot, seemingly, afford to stay away even with the knowledge that return means the loss of all hope of prolonged life.

To such Dr. Shepard is just now paying particular attention. Most of these persons can, after short treatment here by the Shepard method, return home and complete the course until health is fully restored. Hundreds of Dr. Shepard's patients having done this very thing are now living in the east in entire health and free from the worry about their condition. What he has already done Dr. Shepard can do again; and for you, and under the improved conditions he is constantly adding to his method can do much more quickly than was possible a few years ago.

It will cost you nothing to drop in and see the doctor and have a talk with him and at the same time get a

Free Examination of your Lungs and Throat

His 30 years of practice in this special line makes an examination by Dr. Shepard particularly desirable.

Unthinking Friends

of consumptives are sometimes responsible for their death and often the cause of its coming much quicker than necessary. A case in point will serve to illustrate: An eastern lady with friends in this city having been told by her home physicians that there was no possible hope for long-continued life, came here to have the climate help her. The climate, however, worked very little improvement. She read Dr. Shepard's advertisements and decided to call on him, but her friends after consulting the other doctors advised her not to; that Dr. Shepard was an advertising physician and therefore could not cure her. With her last hope of life torn away by these well meaning but misguided friends, the woman was in abject despair and about to return home to die, when another friend with more conservative thought said: "The other doctors have given her up; there is absolutely no hope of life. Under these conditions Dr. Shepard cannot possibly harm her. He has cured some others; why not let him try? The renewed hope will keep her alive and in good spirits for a time at least." His plea won. The lady took Dr. Shepard's treatment and is today gradually improving in her Kansas home.

Free Examination

Hours 11 to 12 a. m. and 4 to 5 p. m., except Sunday.

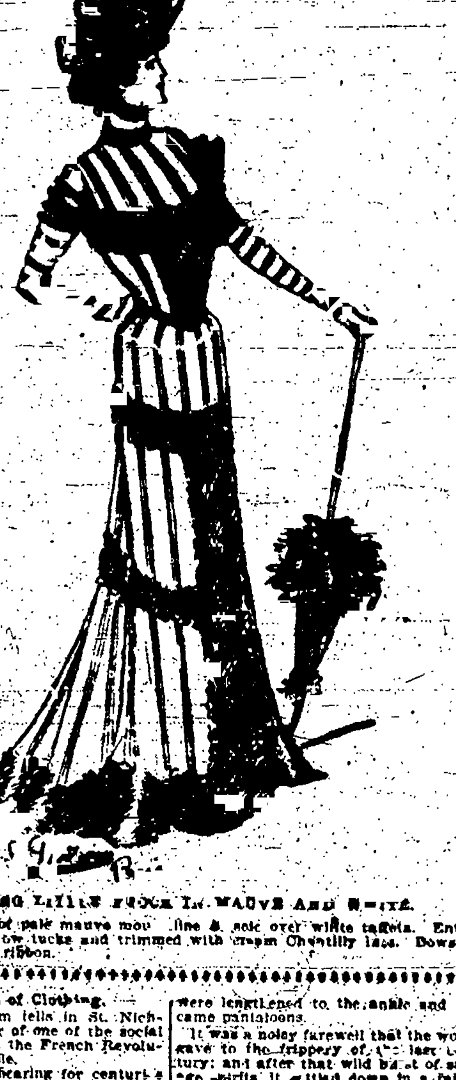
Suite 15, 115 E. Pike's Peak avenue, near Postoffice.

If you live out of town write the doctor for question blanks which will give him a full and correct history of your case.

Dr. W. A. Shepard

Suite 15 Barnes Block, E. Pike's Peak Ave.

(Near Post Office)



CHARMING LITTLE FROCK IN MAUVE AND WHITE.

Charming gown of pale mauve mousseline de soie over white taffeta. Entire gown laid in narrow tucks and trimmed with cream Chantilly lace. Bows of deep violet velvet ribbon.

A Change of Clothing.

George MacAdam tells in St. Nicholas for September of one of the social changes for which the French Revolution was responsible.

After patiently bearing for centuries the wicked burden of a corrupt and extravagant upper class and a pompous and idle clergy, the people seemed suddenly to realize their power. "How is all this pomp supported?" they asked of each other. "Out of the sweat of the people!" was wrathfully answered. And then, the five and twenty savage millions, amid smoke as of Tophet, confusion as of Babel, noise as of the crack of doom, fall upon every ... and everything that represented or stood for the old system of injustice and serfdom. In their relentless fury, nothing was spared: men and women alike were carried by shouting mobs to the guillotine. Even the little dauphin, a lad of 8, was thrust into a foul prison, where for more than a year he had no change of shirt or stockings, and where he at last died from neglect and suffering. In fear and trembling at the power of the people, the aristocrats threw away their silken knee-breeches and ... ed wig and put on unpretentious clothing. "Don't kill us," they ... we are the same as you; do we not dress alike? Are not our ... [illegible]

were lengthened to the ankle and became pantaloons.

It was a noisy farewell that the world gave to the frippery of the last century; and after that wild burst of savage spirits, it settled down in a fairly quiet way to do the work of this busy nineteenth century. As time has passed, clothes, at least, men's clothes, have become more and more somber in both cut and color.

At the present day their costume has been reduced to something like a uniform. To business a man wears a cutaway or sack suit, and in the evening a black long-tailed coat with a low-cut waistcoat. The length of his coat-tails and the cut of his waistcoat ... dictated by fashion, and every ... clothes are like his neighbors'.

Of course, ... our clothes and ... think that ... and sensible ... [illegible]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®.com

The Cash Bazaar, 111 South Tejon St.

Look Here! How Do Like It?

Our Shirt Waists are divided into two lots:

60c, 75c and $1.00 Waists ... 75c

$1.50, $2.00 and $2.50 Waists ... 50c

Friday and Saturday ought to clean up the entire lot.

Ladies' Neckwear

One lot of 20c, 25c and 35c Neckwear, your choice, each ... 9c

One lot of 50c, 75c and $1.00 Neckwear, your choice, each ... 25c

10c and 15c Handkerchiefs, 5c each

Our Blanket Sale

Has been a great success. You can save 20 to 25 per cent on Blankets this week.

New Goods Arriving Daily.

HEATH & REINKEN.

El Paso Democracy's Fatal Error In Playing False to Senator Leddy

"United we stand; divided we fall."

The El Paso county Democratic convention was held yesterday in the Temple theater and the above was the slogan that was upon every tongue. Several times during the day the fact that in union alone was there hope was forgotten, but someone who was there to keep the war cry sounding always reminded the forgetful one and it was given again.

SACRIFICES TO THE GOD OF FUSION.

Whether the El Paso Democracy will fare any better than its sister to the south and its elder sister in the north, remains to be seen. Pueblo county is torn in sunder because the Democrats there don't dare ask for the lieutenant governorship, state treasurership and the governorship to boot; Arapahoe Democrats are so lined up for Thomas or for Maloney that his excellency, the governor, could not leave the situation for five hours yesterday in order to make a round trip to El Paso county and use his eloquence and influence to keep the El Paso organization intact; and now the El Paso Democracy, after pulling down a Democrat from Fountain, who was named as a nominee for county commissioner and swallowing the pill that the little Populist convention across the street prescribed for that office, and after offering up on the Populist judicial altar, Mr. C. L. McKesson, a living sacrifice to the god of fusion, in the hands of which deity they believe the destiny of Democracy lies—after all these sacrifices in the interest of harmony in El Paso, the local Democracy is confronted with a situation that is not unlikely to make of it as bad a wreck as is to be found in the state.

PERSONAL AMBITION FINDS THE FRONT.

In the personal ambition of one or two men who are endeavoring to set themselves up as pilots of the Democratic ship in El Paso lies the danger to their craft. Senator M. A. Leddy, one of the men whom the Democratic party, in its independent days, picked out to honor with one of the positions of trust which it found itself able to give to some one, a man whose influence and ability have been known for years, yesterday received a slap in the face from his party, administered by a few officeseekers and would-be party demagogues, through the unsuspecting hands of one of the senator's warmest personal friends—a slap that caused him to leave the convention ere it had become a quarter of an hour old, and he was seen there no more.

Senator Leddy, as chairman of the last county convention, called yesterday's meeting to order. He had been told that "unless there was a scheme on" he was wanted for chairman. He didn't care particularly about being chairman, but to "Loo-le" Gaylord, candidate for the nomination for the legislature, who was running the preliminaries and told the senator that he was wanted for chairman, the latter had said that he saw no chance for a scheme as it was a foregone conclusion that Loo-le would be nominated for the legislature and H. H. Seldomridge for the senate.

But there was "a scheme on," and after the job had been done Loo-le sat and held his hand over his mouth so that Senator Leddy would not see that he was laughing at the way the senator had been "done." Senator Leddy would have had Mr. H. T. Miller of the firm of Gunnell, Chinn & Miller made temporary chairman, but there was "a scheme on." H. H. Seldomridge and W. C. Jones and Loo-le had one. They didn't think it wise to have Senator Leddy appoint the committees or to have it done by a man ... the

> Judge K. R. Babbitt, replying to George Musser in debate on unit rule motion:
> "We must adopt some such policy. It may not always operate to carry out the wishes of individuals, but El Paso's influence in the state convention depends upon it."

town, so they got Judge Gunnell to name for the temporary chairmanship Mr. George Musser. He was nominated by Judge Gunnell, elected by acclamation and proceeded to give a carefully studied 45-minute speech. Senator Leddy handed the gavel over to Mr. Musser and then proceeded to go down town. He did not return to the convention.

Judge Gunnell, when he found that he had been used to "do" his friends, proceeded to hunt him up and express his regret and upon the reconvening of the convention, Loo-le et al having decided that a mistake had been made, H. H. Seldomridge moved that Judge Miller be made permanent chairman and Musser stepped down. Loo-le et al didn't care much. They were through with Musser anyway.

TREMENDOUS CROWD TO HEAR THOMAS.

Gov. Thomas was not there, and it is exceedingly doubtful if he will ever again be invited to come here for a political speech in the day time. The Democrats thought that because Senator Wolcott filled the Temple theater in the day time Gov. Thomas could do the same, so they announced him as a speaker for the afternoon session yesterday. They said he would answer the statements made here recently by Senator Wolcott.

Had the governor put in an appearance he would have addressed fewer than 50 people, besides the delegates to the convention, and fewer than 125 in all. A little bunch of onlookers mingled

> Henry C. Hall, opposing motion for a recess:
> "I hope the motion will not prevail. We have much important business to transact. If the regular order is the nomination of a candidate for chairman of the county central committee I place in nomination"—but Loo-le pulled the string and Mr. Hall took his seat.

with the delegates and the whole company made a crowd that was accommodated in a few rows of chairs in the center of the house.

But the governor didn't come. He was too sick to leave the Arapahoe county situation in the hands of his co-worker for Democratic success, Mr. Maloney.

Not to be without a speaker, the convention, upon learning that his excellency would not be present and having noticed in the Gazette that Congressman Fleming of Georgia is in the city, sent a committee to secure the congressman for a speech. They had not read the Gazette carefully enough, however, and, going to the Alamo instead of the Alta Vista, they failed to locate him.

> **SENATOR LEDDY IS THROUGH WITH THE RING.**
>
> Senator M. A. Leddy, whose cold throw-down by the Democratic powers that be is mentioned in the convention report this morning, was seen last evening in regard to the matter by a Gazette representative and made the following statement for publication:
>
> "I refused to attend the convention during the latter part of the session because I felt very much incensed over the treatment I had received. I accuse H. H. Seldomridge, George W. Musser, Lewis Gaylord and one or two others of very dishonorable action in the treatment that they accorded me—so much so that I have concluded to fight them. I shall refuse to recognize them or others whom they may indorse as candidates whom I can support.
>
> "The features leading up to the action of today date back to three years ago when George W. Musser was a candidate for prosecuting attorney as against J. Maurice Finn, now of Teller county. I was at that time instrumental in defeating Musser and causing the nomination of Finn. Since that time there has been an estrangement between George Musser, H. H. Seldomridge and myself.
>
> "This morning the understanding was, with myself and my friends, that I was to be the chairman of the convention but by a ruse on the part of H. H. Seldomridge, George W. Musser and K. R. Babbitt there was arranged a plan whereby Judge Miller would be temporary chairman, they knowing that he and I were warm personal friends and that in this manner I would be side-tracked. To this I conceded.
>
> "After my calling the convention to order, however, which was my duty as hold-over chairman from last fall, when nominations for temporary chairman were in order, instead of nominating Judge Miller, which was the plan to which he and I had agreed, and which was understood by our friends, they named George Musser who they knew was especially displeasing to me. They refused to recognize the fact that Judge Miller and I had arranged whereby I should be drawn off and he should be named.
>
> "To me the nomination of George W. Musser on the part of H. H. Seldomridge, Lewis Gaylord, W. C. Jones, K. R. Babbitt and other would-be leaders was a perfect insult and I want to state to you now, and to the public through the columns of the Gazette that neither Lewis Gaylord, H. H. Seldomridge nor any others whom they shall indorse or support can or will receive my indorsement and that I WILL LEND MY EFFORTS, MY INFLUENCE AND MY MEANS TO FIGHT THEM FROM NOW UNTIL THE CAMPAIGN CLOSES IN NOVEMBER."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

It was 10:35 when Senator Leddy rapped for order and after the reading of the call by Mr. T. B. Pyles, George Musser was placed in the chair. He spoke for 45 minutes and in that time answered all the arguments made during the campaign thus far, or prior to the campaign, by Wolcott, Roosevelt, Beveridge, Depew and a few others, and in his reference to the administration of

> V. P. Hauver, delegate from Third ward and ex-candidate for Justice of the Peace, discussing H. H. Seldomridge's motion for a conference committee, the purport of which had been inquired by Mr. Musser:
> "I see the purport of the motion and any man with any foresight at all would see it. WE HAVE GOT TO WAIT UNTIL THEY (POPULISTS) MAKE NOMINATIONS AND THEN WE HAVE GOT TO INDORSE THE MAN THEY PUT UP. WE CAN'T HAVE ALL THE SPOILS."

El Paso county affairs announced that the nomination of County Commissioner Sinton was on the programme.

T. B. Pyles and J. W. Cummings were elected temporary secretaries, and the following committees were appointed:

On Credentials—K. R. Babbitt, Homer Snyder, George Kennedy, George Bernard, V. P. Hauver, John Sitlinger, W. E. Doyle.

On Apportionment of Delegates—D. C. Goddard, H. H. Seldomridge, H. B. Neff, C. P. Quinlan, C. L. McKesson, W. C. Briscoe, H. B. Snyder, M. S. Bates and John Sitlington.

On Resolutions—H. C. Hall, C. DeB. Bennet, George Bernard, A. T. Gunnell, Dr. R. S. Briscoe.

The telegram from Gov. Thomas, announcing his inability to be present was read and D. McShane, Lewis Gaylord and K. R. Babbitt were named as a committee to invite Congressman W. A. Fleming to speak.

No committees being ready to report at 1:30 when the convention met after dinner, C. L. McKesson addressed the delegates. He told of his resigning his chance for the judicial nomination to another for the sake of harmony and eloquently lauded the man who could put his ambition down for the good of his party.

THE APPORTIONMENT OF THE DELEGATES.

The committee on apportionment reported and at its recommendation the delegations for the state, congressional, senatorial, legislative and judicial conventions were named as follows:

Calhan and Ramah, state, congressional and legislative—J. Gammon. Judicial—W. L. Bates.

Palmer Lake, Monument, Table Rock and Eastonville, for all conventions, W. B. Doyle.

Husted, Edgerton, Roswell and Printer's Home, state—Charles Deacon. Congressional—M. H. Clark. Senatorial—R. D. Thompson. Legislative—William Tobey. Judicial—J. W. Coffey.

Sun View, Fountain and El Paso, state—W. B. Lock. Congressional—John Link. Senatorial and legislative—John Sitlinger. Judicial—J. S. Martin.

Ivywild, state—Lucretia M. Allen. All other conventions—G. W. Lawrence.

Falcon, Surber, Peyton and Mountain View, state—Mrs. Meyer. Congressional and senatorial—J. Shemwell. Legislative—W. D. Lombard. Judicial—S. A. Bennett.

Manitou, all conventions, M. A. Leddy and H. B. Snyder.

Colorado City, all conventions—O. B. Bennett, Adam Geiger, N. B. Hames, Henry Ellithorpe, R. S. Briscoe.

Colorado Springs: First ward, state convention—K. R. Babbitt, H. C. Hall, J. La Semmes, Lewis Gaylord, Don C. Goddard. Judicial—K. R. Babbitt, Don C. Goddard, A. T. Gunnell, T. M. S. Rhett and D. A. Thomas. Senatorial—A. T. Gunnell, Lewis Gaylord, K. R. Babbitt, W. C. Jones and Don C. Goddard. Congressional and legislative—A. T. Gunnell, H. L. Fagan, W. C. Jones, Don C. Goddard and Henry C. Hall.

Second ward, state convention—C. DeB. Bennet, H. H. Seldomridge, W. T. Miller, T. B. Pyles, George Bernard and J. H. Thedinga. Judicial—C. DeB. Bennet, H. H. Seldomridge, W. T. Miller, George Bernard, J. H. Thedinga and T. B. Pyles. Congressional, senatorial and legislative—Van E. Rouse, George Bernard, W. T. Miller, C. DeB. Bennet, S. T. Johnson and C. W. Burnam.

Third ward, state convention—W. W. Bryan, V. P. Hauver, J. M. Johnson and H. B. Neff. Judicial—J. W. Cummings, W. W. Bryan, W. A. Diebold and F. W. Hofer. Senatorial—W. A. Diebold, J. W. Cummings, W. W. Bryan and W. F. Bidenour. Congressional—A. Armentrout, W. A. Diebold, J. W. Cummings and T.

> C. L. McKesson:
> "May God give me strength to suppress my ambition."

W. Clancy. Legislative—Tom Hazlitt, J. W. Cummings, W. W. Bryan and W. F. Diebold.

Fourth ward—The Fourth ward selected its delegates as follows: State convention—D. McShane, J. Rougout, E. D. Sommers, G. K. Vaughan, C. P. Quinlan and John Henry. Senatorial and judicial—D. McShane, S. Marshall, E. D. Sommers, G. K. Vaughan, C. P. Quinlan and John Henry. Congressional and legislative—C. P. Quinlan, W. L. Holland, F. Phillips, S. Marshall, W. Thomas and D. McShane.

Fifth ward, congressional, senatorial and legislative—Douglas Bernard, W. A. Atkeson, Bert Linn, F. McKeith and F. A. Slosson. Judicial—G. W. Musser, D. Bernard, C. L. McKesson, James Doran and A. J. Phelps. State—James Doran, F. F. Noxon, G. W. Musser, E. W. Frost and C. L. McKesson.

MUSSER OPPOSED THE UNIT RULE.

That Mr. Musser was not tickled to death over the treatment that he received was manifested by his attitude throughout the afternoon session. He and Mr. McKesson, the burnt offering, sat together in the middle of a little bunch of sympathizers and occasionally attempted to breast the tide that was sweeping everything before it, but they found that it was to no purpose and gave up.

Loo-le et al, through C. P. Quinlan, moved the instruction of all delegations that they should adopt the unit rule in voting. Mr. Musser objected, stating that it was a Hamiltonian measure and that he believed in Jeffersonian principles. He had K. R. Babbitt, Van Rouse, H. H. Seldomridge, Loo-le, and numerous others to talk against, however.

Mr. V. P. Hauver said he did hope that no bad feeling would be engendered on the matter.

Mr. Rouse said Mr. Musser had forgotten the war cry.

Mr. Musser said it was Hamiltonian and he would always oppose it, but the instruction was given according to a poll of the delegates, by a vote of 102 to 32, and Mr. Musser sat back in his chair to wait for something new to turn up.

VAN E ROUSE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

H. H. Seldomridge said that El Paso had never, to his knowledge, had a place on a state ticket, and that he wanted to move that the delegation for the state convention be instructed to use all honorable means to secure the nomination for "a very important state office" for Mr. Van E. Rouse.

The motion was carried and Mr. Rouse was called for. Nobody had said anything about what the "very important state office" to which Mr. Seldomridge referred was, but Mr. Rouse seemed to have a "hunch." At any rate he thanked the convention very profusely for its having selected him for the nomination for secretary of state.

The instruction of the delegates to the senatorial convention for Mr. Seldomridge followed, as a matter of course; so much so that there was little applause over the act and nobody called for a speech.

"WE MUST ENDORSE WHOM THEY NOMINATE."

The next matter that bobbed up was the manner in which a candidate for county commissioner should be nominated and it bobbed up in sort of ragtime fashion.

Some one called for the nomination of a county commissioner. Judge Gunnell thought the matter better be passed by for the present and H. H. Seldomridge moved that a conference committee of three be named to visit the Peoples party convention and see what the delegates there were doing in the matter.

> George Musser, in debate on unit rule just before it was adopted:
> "I have yet to learn that the unit rule is Democratic. It is Hamiltonian and I am opposed to it. The method of letting every man exercise his vote as he sees fit is the way of Thomas Jefferson and I am in favor of it."

Mr. Musser asked the purport of deferring action and Mr. Hauver arose and said: "I see the purport of it; any man of any foresight at all would see it. We have got to wait until they nominate a man and then we have got to indorse the man they name. We cannot have all the spoils."

This was putting it pretty straight and Loo-le et al looked very much worried.

Messrs. Musser, Kennedy and Quinlan were made a conference committee, and while they were out conferring with the Populists Mr. Locke of Fountain got up and threw a thunderbolt into the camp, by nominating for county commissioner Mr. John Sitlinger of Fountain. Other nominations being called for Mr. Albert Haas of the Fifth ward named M. M. Sinton, the present incumbent, a member of the Populist party. The conference committee came in and reported that it had agreed with the Populists that the latter should have the commissioner. H. H. Seldomridge sent an emissary to Mr. Locke and Mr. Musser also put a word in Mr. Locke's ear, whereupon he arose and withdrew the name of Mr. Sitlinger. The Populist candidate was nominated.

CLOSING ACTS OF THE CONVENTION.

The resolutions committee reported through its chairman, H. C. Hall. The resolution are as follows:

The Democracy of El Paso county, in convention assembled, renews its allegiance to the immortal and enduring principles of Democratic government laid down by Washington and Jefferson and carried out by the fathers of the republic.

It pledges itself to earnest cooperation with the Democracy of the nation in an endeavor to check the growing spirit of aggression and commercialism now luring our people to the broad road which so many nations have traveled to their destruction; to restore the judicial government to the safe basis upon which it was founded, and to reanimate it with that regard for human rights which inspires every sentence of our Declaration of Independence.

It rejects the new born Republican her-

> C. L. McKesson:
> "Every man should be willing to sacrifice everything for the sake of success."

esy that the Declaration of Independence has become a creed outworn or a creed outgrown.

It declares that neither the president nor the congress possess any powers save those conferred by the constitution, and that the constitution in all its provisions looks to an indestructible union composed of indestructible states.

It believes that when the colonial framers of the constitution left out all provision for colonies they knew what they were doing and did it because they knew.

It protests against executive or congressional usurpation of right to govern the people of Puerto Rico outside of the constitution and without the restraints and limitations thereby imposed.

It denounces that war of aggression now prosecuted by the president in the Philippine islands as a violation of the spirit and letter of our constitution, a breach of the law of nations, an act of bad faith and a crime against human liberty. We may have bought the land but we never bought the inhabitants or their allegiance. The great republic of the occident attempting to strangle the first republic of the orient.

It declares its loyalty to the principles of the Democratic platform adopted by

> C. L. McKesson:
> "If the cohorts of Wolcott can divide us, they have hope of success."

the Kansas City convention assembled on the anniversary of Independence day.

It heartily endorses the administration of the affairs of the state of Colorado and county of El Paso by the present executive officers, and commends the laws passed by the present legislature for the amelioration of the conditions of labor.

It renews its allegiance to the great standard bearer of the national Democracy, William Jennings Bryan, and declares the beliefs that those eternal principles of government for which he stands will in his person be vindicated by the people of the United States at the coming election.

H. C. Hall.
Geo. Bernard.
A. T. Gunnell.
R. S. Briscoe.
C. DeB. Bennet.

Loo-le named K. R. Babbitt as El Paso committeeman on the state central committee. He was elected.

Considerable discussion over the advisability of electing a chairman for the county central committee resulted in the determination to leave that matter to the precinct committee who will elect a successor to Mr. Jones at their first meeting.

There being no central committee for the senatorial district of which El Paso is a part Mr. D. A. Thomas was named as El Paso committeeman and he, together with the committeeman from the other counties of the district, will issue a regular call for a senatorial convention.

The convention then adjourned.

"Killing No Murder."

In the September chapter of the "Life of Oliver Cromwell," which he is writing for the Century, John Morley reaches the time when the Protector became a military dictator.

About this time was published the pamphlet with the famous title of "Killing no Murder." It sets out with truculent vigor the arguments for death to tyrants, with a directly exhortation to apply them to the case of the Lord Protector. The Royalists did not conceal their approval of this doctrine of dagger and pistol. It is a most excellent treatise, says Nicholas, the king's secretary of state; Cromwell had no more right to law than a wolf or a fox; and the exiles found comfort in telling one another that the Protector went about in as much fright as Cain after he had murdered Abel. Three weeks before this pungent incitement began to circulate, its author had almost succeeded in a design that would have made pamphlets superfluous. Sexby, whom Cromwell had described at the opening of the new parliament as a wretched creature, an apostate from all honor and honesty, one of the republicans whom Oliver's proceedings had turned into a relentless enemy, was deep in plots with Royalists abroad and even with the Spaniards against the life of the Protector. Diligent watch was kept upon Sexby, and for long his foreign employers got nothing for their money. At length he secured a confederate as determined as himself, and less well known to Thurloe's police, in Miles Sindercombe, an old trooper of Monk's, and a hater of tyrants rather after Roman than Hebrew example. Sindercombe dogged the Protector with a pistol in his pocket, took a lodging in the road between Whitehall and Hampton court, where Oliver passed every week, offered bribes to the guards and at last his pertinacity came very near to success in a plan for setting fire to the Protector's apartments in Whitehall. He was arrested, brought before a jury—a substantial body of men, most of them justices of the peace—and was condemned. He died in his bed in the Tower the night before the execution.

Sindercombe's plot was exploded in January (1657), and the Protector's narrow escape made a profound impression on the public mind. It awoke sober men, who are a majority in most countries when opportunity gives them a chance, to the fact that only Oliver's life stood between them and either anarchy on the one hand, or a vindictive restoration on the other.

Stowaway Brides.

Stowaway brides are not as rare at the Barge office as one would believe. It is quite easy for a girl to slip aboard an outgoing steamer and stow herself in one of the bunks below decks, lying quietly there till well at sea. A case happened a little while ago, the girl coming to meet her fiance here. As both were poor, the former resorted to this perilous expedient to accomplish the desired end. One would think that such a heroic endeavor would deserve a better reception; but on arriving, having been worked very hard on shipboard for passage, worn and worried almost to distraction, the maiden was so changed by her ordeal of love that when her betrothed met her, he refused to marry her. A few days later, while being taken back to the ship for deportation, she leaped into the bay. Rescued gallantly, she lingered a prisoner in the charity hospital, but died some weeks later, literally of a broken heart."—(From Ainslee's Magazine.

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Used in Millions of Homes 40 Years the standard. A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Superior to every other known. Makes delicious cake and pastry, light, flaky biscuit, griddle cakes palatable and wholesome.

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NOTE.—Avoid baking powders made from alum. They look like pure powders, and may raise the cakes, but alum is a poison and no one can eat food mixed with it without injury to health.

$2.90 Denver and Return—$2.90
Via Colorado and Southern R'y. Sept 8, limit 10 days. Eight daily trains to Denver.

One Fare Round Trip
To all points on Rio Grande railroad, Sept. 8th and 22nd. Office 16 N. Tejon street.

For Democratic State Convention
The Colorado & Southern Ry. will make rate of $2.90 for round trip to Denver, September 9 and morning train September 10, return limit September 14.

September Excursions.
Realizing that September is the most beautiful month in the year to make a visit to your friends in the east, the management of the Rock Island Route takes pleasure in announcing a one-fare rate with two dollars added to all points up to Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Memphis, including Oklahoma and Indian territory points, on September 7 and 21, with return limit of October 31.
On these dates special train will leave Colorado Springs 3:55 p. m., passing through Iowa and Illinois points at desirable time next day and arriving Chicago 8:30 p. m. Tickets are also available on regular trains. As is well known, the Rock Island is the only line running directly east from Colorado Springs, and the service is all that could be desired by the most fastidious traveler. Make your sleeping car reservations early and yet full information regarding your autumn outing at city ticket office, 12 Pike's Peak ave., phone No. 78. W. W. Wood, G. A. Pass. Dept.

Santa Fe Route
Trains to Denver leave Colorado Springs
4:10 a. m.
5:50 a. m.
7:35 a. m.
8:00 a. m.
10:15 a. m.
10:50 a. m.
4:10 p. m.
6:30 p. m.
An equal number of trains leave Denver, returning at convenient hours.
C. C. Hoyt.
Phone 54. City Passenger Agent.

ADDITIONAL EXCURSIONS. During August and September Via Santa Fe Route.
Round trip tickets will be sold Aug. 4 and 10 and Sept. 7 and 21, to Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Kansas City and intermediate points at one fare plus $2. Tickets will also be sold to Oklahoma and Indian Territory points. Return limit Oct. 31. Santa Fe Route.

One Fare for Round Trip
To Denver, September 9 and morning train September 10, via Colorado & Southern Ry. Eight trains each way daily, between Colorado Springs and Denver.

The Rio Grande will sell tickets via Denver and the Burlington; Union Pacific or Rock Island routes or via Pueblo and Missouri Pacific railway. Sleeper accommodations reserved and baggage checked through. Get your tickets in person at this office. Then you will know that they will be correct. The best roads and best time. Rio Grande office, 16 North Tejon street.
J. M. ELLISON,
General Agent.

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You will find that you can save from one-third to one-half of what you would pay by purchasing elsewhere. Investigate our stock first, and then you will be convinced.

Men's Furnishings
Men's extra heavy fleeced Shirts and Drawers, in gray or blue...48c
Men's pure silk fleeced Shirts and Drawers, in gray or blue...98c
Men's all-wool Shirts and Drawers, in gray or blue, extra good value...98c

Shoe Department
Ladies' Chrome, calf lace Shoe, $2.00 value, today...$1.65
Our special for today and Saturday will be a $2.00 shoe for...$1.59

Domestics
72x90 Bleached Sheets, hemmed, ready for use...49c
45x36 Bleached Pillow Case...10c
10-4 Cotton Blankets...49c
Don't fail to see our Outing Flannel special, big value...7c

Notions
Special line of fancy embroidered Handkerchiefs; worth 25c for...15c
All linen, hemstitch Handkerchiefs, worth 15c...10c
Children's colored border hemstitch Handkerchiefs, 4 for...25c

Beauty Pins, per dozen...5c
Extra large size Pencil Tablets, 500 page...5c
Composition books, 10c kind, for...7c
Rubber tipped Cedar Lead Pencils...1c
Book Straps, large line...10c
Large size school Sponge...2c
Ink Tablets...3c
Box Writing Paper and Envelopes...5c
School Supplies of all sorts at less than they can be bought for elsewhere.

Handkerchiefs
White Hemstitch Hankerchiefs, linen finish...3c
Ladies' colored border Handkerchiefs...4c
We have a large variety of Initial Hemstitch Handkerchiefs...5c

Suit Department
Rainy Day Skirts, from $3.95, $5.00 and...$5.50 up
A choice line of Black Brilliantine Skirts, to close out at...98c
Don't fail to be shown the new adjustible-yoke Underskirts, price from $1.75, to...$3.00
Ask to see it.

As an external liniment or most wonderful penetrative and curative power, Ballard's Snow Liniment is not equaled by any other in the world. Price 25 and 50 cents. Hefley, Arcularius Drug Co., 21 South Tejon street.

Peach Day Excursion
to Grand Junction Sept. 10 to 13, via Rio Grande RR.
$12.00 Round Trip $12.00.
Tickets on sale Sept. 10 and 11; return Sept. 16. Uptown office 16 N. Tejon St.
Three trains each way daily, carrying elegant free chair cars and Pullman sleepers.
Call at City Office, 13 N. Tejon St.

The Fastest Time East,
Service East,
is via the Colorado and Southern railway. City Ticket office, No. 15 North Tejon street. Phone 21.

Peach Day Excursion.
For the Peach Day celebration at Grand Junction, Sept. 10 to 13. The Colorado Midland railway will sell to that point and return at the very low rate of
$12.00—Round Trip $12.00.
Tickets will be on sale Sept. 10 and 11.
Three trains each way daily, carrying elegant free chair cars and Pullman sleepers.
Call at City Office, 13 N. Tejon St.

You Haven't Made the Prettiest Trip
in Colorado, "The Georgetown Loop," only $3.00 every Sunday. Trains leave Colorado Springs at 7:35 a. m. and 8 a. m. Colorado & Southern railway.

Peach Day Excursion
to Grand Junction Sept. 10 to 13, via Rio Grande RR.
$12.00—Round Trip $12.00.
Tickets on sale Sept. 10 and 11; return Sept. 16. Uptown office 16 N. Tejon St.

September Excursions.
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On these dates special train will leave Colorado Springs 3:55 p. m., passing through Iowa and Illinois points at desirable time next day and arriving Chicago 8:30 p. m. Tickets are also available on regular trains. As is well known, the Rock Island is the only line running directly east from Colorado Springs, and the service is all that could be desired by the most fastidious traveler. Make your sleeping car reservations early and yet full information regarding your autumn outing at city ticket office, 12 Pike's Peak ave., phone No. 78. W. W. Wood, G. A. Pass. Dept.

Denver and Return $2.90
Via Colorado and Southern R'y. Sept 8, limit 10 days to return. Eight trains each way daily.

Half Rates to Colorado Points
and return, via Colorado and Southern R'y. Sept. 8; limit 10 days.

Peach Day Excursion.
For the Peach Day celebration at Grand Junction, Sept. 10 to 13. The Colorado Midland railway will sell to that point and return at the very low rate of
$12.00 Round Trip $12.00.
Tickets will be on sale Sept. 10 and 11.

Excursion Rates to State Points
Sept. 8. One fare for round trip, Via Colorado and Southern R'y.; limit 10 days.

Denver and Return $2.00
Via Colorado and Southern R'y. Sept 8, limit 10 days to return. Eight trains each way daily.

One Fare and $2.00.
For round trip to Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Paul, via Colorado & Southern Ry., September 7; limit October 31. Finest trains, fastest time.

AN HONEST BREW
There's positive evidence of quality and purity in every bottle of
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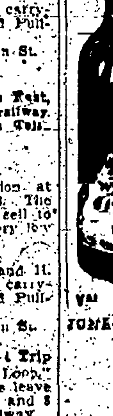
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Non intox. All Druggists.
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Wholesale Dealers,
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Telephone 110.

One Fare for Round Trip
to points on Colorado and Southern R'y. Sept. 8; limit 10 days.

Santa Fe Route
Trains to Denver leave Colorado Springs
4:10 a. m.
5:50 a. m.
7:35 a. m.
8:00 a. m.
10:15 a. m.
10:50 a. m.
4:10 p. m.
6:30 p. m.
An equal number of trains leave Denver returning at convenient hours.
C. C. Hoyt.
Phone 54. City Passenger Agent.

The Far Famed Georgetown Loop
and beautiful Clear Creek canon, only $3.00 for the trip every Sunday via Colorado & Southern railway. Trains at 7:35 a. m. and 8 a. m.

Peach Day Excursion
to Grand Junction Sept. 10 to 13, via Rio Grande RR.
$12.00—Round Trip—$12.00.
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Perfect Passenger Service to Denver
Via the Colorado and Southern railway. Depot, east end of Pike's Peak ave. Leave Colorado Springs 4:10 a. m., 5:50 a. m., 5:00 a. m., 7:35 a. m., 10:50 a. m., 10:15 a. m., 4:10 p. m., 6:30 p. m. City Ticket Office, No. 15 North Tejon street.

The Finest One Day Trip
is via the Colorado & Southern railway, over the Georgetown Loop. Every Sunday, only $3.00. Trains leave Colorado Springs at 7:35 a. m. and 8 a. m.

New and Fast Train to Denver,
Via the Colorado & Southern railway, leaves Colorado Springs 4:10 p. m., arriving at Denver 6:30 p. m. City Ticket Office, No. 15 North Tejon street.

The Fastest Time East,
The Finest Service East,
is via the Colorado and Southern railway. City Ticket office is No. 15 North Tejon street. Phone 21.

Cheap Rates East
via "The Colorado Road." Call at No 15 No. Tejon st., the city ticket office of Colorado and Southern Ry.

The Far Famed Georgetown Loop
and beautiful Clear Creek canon, only $3.00 for the trip, every Sunday, via Colorado & Southern railway. Trains at 7:35 a. m. and 8 a. m.

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Gazette Want Ads. BRING SURE RETURNS.

NO. 7160 29TH YEAR COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1900—PAGE NINE PRICE FIVE CENTS

The Last of the Jayhawkers.

John J. Ingalls wrote, in his lifetime, three Kansas classics. Before his entrance into political life, he was not an inconsequent contributor to the literature of Kansas, but three skits which he penned during the brief and troublous days of the old Kansas Magazine stund out above and beyond everything else he ever wrote—at least in the opinion of Kansas people. These three are "Catfish Aristocracy", "Blue Grass" and "The Last of the Jayhawkers." "Catfish Aristocracy" and "Blue Grass" are the best known of these, but "The Last of the Jayhawkers" is not a whit less entertaining. Herein is:

The Audubon of the twentieth century, as he compiles the history of the birds of Kansas, will vainly search the Ornithological Biographies of his illustrious predecessor for any allusion to the "jayhawk." Investigation will disclose the jay (cyanurus cristatus) and the hawk (accipeter fuscus); the former a mischievous, quarrelsome egg-sucker, a blue-coated cousin of the crow and an epicure of carrion; the latter a cloud-haunting pirate, the assassin of the atmosphere, whose flattened skull, rapacious beak and insatiable appetite for blood impel it to an agency of destruction, and place it among the incisive ranks of the living ministers of death.

Were it not that nature forbids the adulterous confusion of her types, he might surmise that the jayhawk was a mule among birds, the illicit offspring of some audacious jason or aerial intrigue endowed with the most malign attributes of its progenitors. But as this conclusion would be unerringly rejected by the deductions of his science, he would be compelled to look elsewhere for the origin of this obscure tenant of the air, whose notable exploits caused it to be accepted as the symbol of the infant state, giving to a famous regiment its title, and to the inhabitants their novel appellation of "jayhawkers," by that happy nomenclature, which would induce the unsophisticated chronicler to suppose that the populations of Illinois was composed entirely of infants at the breast, and that the chief vegetable productions of Missouri were ipecac and lobelia.

Convinced by his reasoning that the jayhawk no longer existed, he would naturally inquire whether it had once lived and became extinct, or whether it was merely a fabulous myth, the creation of vagrant fancy, flying only in a dreamer's brain.

Instances are not wanting of other celebrated birds whose origin is equally uncertain, and whose existence ever has been denied. Prominent among them is the dodo, that enigma in feathers, the last of whose melancholy race was reported to have expired not earlier than two centuries ago upon the island of Mauritius. This belief was accepted by the scientific world upon what appeared to be credible evidence, and yet its erroneousness was conclusively shown by Oliver Wendell Holmes, in a case involving the question, tried several years since before the Suffolk common pleas, in which the doctor introduced in testimony a bill of sale showing in unmistakable terms that a dodo had been recently sold in Boston, and that, consequently, the bird could not have been extinct. The document was as follows:

1856. To Robert C. Greer, Dr.
Oct. 13—To one canary bird $3.50
Nov. 10—To one do do 3.00

Received payment $6.50

The dumb placards of modern insurance companies have familiarized the public mind with the phoenix, an Arabian fowl, reputed to live 500 years, at the expiration of which patriarchal period it erected a funeral pyre of sweet-scented woods, aromatic gums, and, perched upon its apex, fanned it into flame by the undulations of its tail, and was suicidally consumed in the conflagration.

It is related of a famous wit who supposed that he was dying that his physician felt of his extremities, found they were not cold, and told his patient that no man could die while his feet were warm; to which he responded that he had heard of one who did, and, being asked to name him, replied, "John Rogers!" whereupon a heavenly smile lit up his wan features and he passed on to the higher life.

A phoenix was another instance of the same fact, and its last hours were probably consoled by the thought that out of its ashes another phoenix would arise to take its place. The story is similarly credited and reproduced, and subsequently alluded to by an American newspaper in connection with the great Chicago fire. As but one phoenix existed at one time, and he was his own successor, this bird has the honor of being the only known illustration in the animal kingdom of a sole corporation.

The reader of the Arabian Night's entertainments will not fail to recall the roc—the roc upon which so many have split—the roc of ages gone by, one of whose eggs, suitably decomposed, would have made an omelette for the entire Liberal Republican party of Kansas.

Time would fail to tell of the Auk, the Apteryx, the harpy, the ancytrox and the ornithorhynchus, of whom the world was not worthy, that have wandered in deserts and in mountains, and in dens and caves of the earth; vague, mysterious creatures, concerning of the jayhawk in its dubious origin and its wild career.

The jayhawk is a creation of mythology. Every nation has its myths, human and animal, some of which disappear as the state matures, while others continue to stand out upon its early horizon in conspicuous proportions, enlarged rather than diminished by the distance that intervenes.

The infancy and childhood of communities, as well as that of individuals, abound in legends and traditions, which become "crystallized," by time, into a mythology in which qualities become personified, and the forces and operations of nature are symbolized as living beings, so that history, like the nursery, has its Mother Goose's melodies, whose rude rhymes were sung at the cradle of the race.

In the twilight of time the domain of fact insensibly yields to the shadowy realms of fable, the true and the false are confounded; the real is indistinguishable from the imaginary; and out of the confusion is born a brood of phantoms and chimeras, centaurs, demi-gods and goddesses, heroes and monsters, phoenixes and jayhawks, that under different names have peopled the early times of every nation since the world began. In the strange pre-creation, beauty becomes Venus; strength, Hercules; appetite, Bacchus; manhood in its glory, Apollo; and the elements themselves are endowed with sentient life.

The process is not, as we are apt to imagine, peculiar to the races of antiquity, but is witnessed in the history of every community, great or small, which attempts the experiment of an independent existence. The realization of later days sometimes strips these phantasms of their insubstantial vestments and reveals their native deformity, as the traveler with his lens detects upon the distant summit which seems but a deeper stain upon the forehead of the morning sky, its rugged path of forest and ice, its gray scalp of rock, but generally they become more respectable with age, and are accepted as facts. Poetry decorates them with its varnish. Orators cover them with a rhetorical vender, and they are incorporated into the general literature of the country.

Had an irreverent Athenian ventured to doubt Silenus or denounce Priapus, he would probably have been received with a stormy outcry like that which greeted Bancroft when he ventured to disclose the truth about some of the paragons of early American history. And yet it cannot be denied that the popular notion of the founders of the government are as purely mythological as the Grecian dream of Jupiter and Minerva.

With what awe in our boyhood do we contemplate the majestic name of Washington! That benign and tranquil, though somewhat stolid visage, looks down upon us from a serene atmosphere unstained with earthly passion.

That venerable fame bears no taint of mortal frailty save in the juvenile legend of the hatchet, in which the venial error is expiated by the immortal candor of its confession. To our revering fancy, the massive form wrapped in military cloak stands forever at midnight upon the frozen banks of the Delaware watching the patriot troops cross the ice current in the darkness before the grand morning of Trenton; or else arrayed in black velvet, small clothes, resigning his commission to the Continental congress at Annapolis. We learn in riper years, with grief not unmingled with incredulity, that this great man was subject to ungovernable outbreaks of rage, that he swore like a mule driver, and that he was not only the father of his country, but also of Governor Posey, of Indiana.

With such disheartening examples before us, it is not unreasonable to believe that the student of Kansas history 100 years hence, as he reverts from the men and manners of that degenerate time to the first splendid lustra of his native state, will turn to Genesis, vi:4, for consolation, and say, with a sigh: "There were giants in the earth in those days." The colossal characters nurtured in the primeval convulsions of our politics will have passed into mythology. Tradition will have lent its pensive charm to the eloquence of Carney, the unquenchable fire of Crawford, Lane's impregnable virtue, Lowe's aggressive vigor, the sensitive honor of Clarke, that tall, young oak of the Kaw, whose acorns fattened the swine in Caldwell's sty. Caldwell, who proudly rose in his seat in the United States senate in 1872 and hurled back with indignation the charge that he bought his senatorial toga at a political slop-shop, sh, who could forbear to admit that there were indeed giants in the earth in those days!

This was the close of the epoch when the jayhawk flew in the troubled atmosphere. It was an early bird and it caught many a Missouri worm. The worms did not object to the innocent amusement of the bird, but they insisted that public opinion must and should be respected.

But the bird had a mission. It could not be caught with chaff, nor would it allow salt to be put on its tail. It pursued its ministry of retribution, protection and vengeance through many bloody years, till the worms were fain to concede the superiority of their feathered antagonist and adopt the sentiment of the popular melody, "O, birdie, I am tired now."

The border ruffians in '55 constructed the egg in which the jayhawk was hatched, and it broke the shell upon the treedy shores of the Marias des Cygnes. Its habits were not migratory, and for many years its habitat was Southern Kansas; but eventually it extended its field of operations northward, and soon after the outbreak of the war was domiciled in the gloomy dells and lonely forests of the bluffs whose rugged bastions resist the assaults of the Missouri from the mouth of the Kaw to the Nebraska line.

The situation was favorable. The occasion was auspicious. The new state, itself intensely loyal, had but two lines of intercourse with its eastern fiefs, one by rail and one by river—both under the control of enemies who considered the engulfing of trains through broken bridges and the murder of unsuspecting passengers upon steamers from ambush along the shores as honorable warfare.

To the westward south extended unpeopled and desolate solitudes, open to sudden invasion. Hostile campfires burned around the fistulous lakes in the forests of Buchanan and Platte, and the insolent challenge of the sentinel was heard at nightfall upon the shores of the deserted river. The memories of brutal wrongs were fresh in the minds of implacable sufferers.

The farms and plantations of that irregular triangle known as the "Platte purchase," whose hypothenuse is the Missouri river, abounded in horses and herds, hogs and cattle, the accumulation of years of unexampled prosperity. Its fat soil nurtured magnificent orchards. Its broad fields, cultivated by a race of negroes whose average intelligence was superior to that of their lazy lords, had returned incredible yields of wheat, hemp and corn. Money was abundant. Granary, bin and larder were overflowing. Spacious mansions, with airy verandas and porticos, comfortable appurtenances of barns and outbuildings, reposed in the tranquil seclusion of pastured lawns, whose ancient trees cast a venerable shade upon the blue grass sward below.

Indifferent roads and lack of public conveyances rendered the saddle the chief dependence for local communication, and resulted in a breed of incomparable riding horses, whose peculiar gait, known as "single-foot rack" is the poetry of locomotion. A generous diet, freedom from the worst cares of life, and much exercise on horseback during the greater portion of the year, had gradually produced a race of ruddy and stalwart men, bold and turbulent by nature in youth, but rendered timid by wealth and toned down to inaction in riper years by too much fat bacon and "applejack and honey."

Slavery, as practiced among them, had few of its most repulsive features, but its existence fixed their political convictions. So they put their sons on their best horses and sent them south with plethoric saddlebags to join the hordes of Price, while they themselves remained at home upon their plantations and avowed their unalterable devotion to the constitution and the union.

Amid the convulsions of the period, and with the stimulus of an unappeasable appetite for vengeance, such an inviting field could not long remain unvisited. The temptation was irresistible, and the jayhawk plumed itself for the quarry. The courts were closed. The regular armies were engaged in other directions.

The authorities on either side were too much engrossed to listen to complaints. The young men were in the brush or the camp. All the ordinary avocations of industry and the usual pursuits of life were at an end. The negroes laid down the shovel and the hoe, picked up as substitutes for the agricultural implements, saddles, horses, wagons, furniture, beds, provisions and simultaneously started for Kansas, waking the echoes as they thronged the ferries, with their amazing chorus, "Oh, we're the Snollygosters and we'll all fine de Union!" In some instances they were pursued by their former owners, assisted by their facile partisans in the land of refuge, conveyed by night in skiffs across the river, and, after frightful preliminary torture, deliberately burned to death.

At this time patriotism and larceny had not entirely coalesced, and upon the debatable frontier between these contending passions appeared a race of thrifty warriors, whose souls were rent with conflicting emotions at the thought of their bleeding country's wrongs, and the available assets of Missouri. Their avowed object was the protection of the border. Their real design was indiscriminate plunder. They adopted the name of "Jayhawkers."

Conspicuous among the irregular heroes who thus sprang to arms in 1861 and ostensibly their leader, was an Ohio stage driver by the name of Charles Metz, who, having graduated with honors from the penitentiary of Missouri, assumed from prudential reasons the more euphonious and distinguished appellation of "Cleveland." He was a picturesque brigand. Had he worn a slashed doublet and trunk hose of black velvet, he would have been the ideal of an Italian bandit.

Young, erect and tall, he was sparely built, and arrayed himself like a gentleman in the costume of the day. His appearance was that of a student. His language was that of a complexion olive-tinted and colorless, as it sickled o'er with the pale cast of thought.

Black piercing eyes, finely cut features, dark hair and beard trimmed correctly, completed a tout ensemble that was strangely at variance with the aspect of the score of desolate and dirty desperadoes that formed his command.

These were generally degraded ruffians of the worst type, whose highest idea of elegance in personal appearance was to have their mustaches dyed a villainous metallic black, irrespective of the consideration whether its native hue was red or brown. It is a noticeable fact that a dyed mustache stamps its wearer inevitably either as a pitiful snob or an irreclaimable scoundrel.

The vicinity of the fort, with its troops, rendered Leavenworth undesirable as a base of operations. St. Joseph was also heavily garrisoned and they accordingly selected Atchison as the point from which to move on the enemy's works.

Atchison at that time contained about 2,500 inhabitants. Its business was transacted upon one street, and extended west about four blocks from the river. Its position upon the extreme curve of the "Grand Detour" of the Missouri afforded unrivaled facilities for the escape to the interior in the event of pursuit. Having its principal patronage settled by southerners, it still afforded much legitimate game for our bird of prey, and its loyal population having already largely enlisted, the city was incapable of organizing resistance to the depredations of the marauders.

They established their headquarters at the saloon of a German named Benoit Benner, where they held their councils of war and whence they started upon their forays. The matter was favorable to their designs, as the river closed early, enabling them to cross upon the ice.

Cleveland proclaimed himself marshal of Kansas, and announced his determination to run the country. He invited the cordial co-operation of all good citizens to assist him in sustaining the government and punishing its foes.

Ignorant of his resources and his purposes, the people at first were inclined to welcome their strange guests as a protection from the dangers to which they were exposed, but it soon became apparent that the doctors were worse than the disease.

They took possession of the town, defied the municipal authorities, and committed such intolerable excesses that their expulsion was a matter of public safety. Their incursions into Missouri were so frequent and audacious that a company of infantry was sent from Weston and stationed at Winthrop to effect their capture, but to no purpose. They soon ceased to inquire about the political views of their victims.

If a man had an enemy in any part of the country whom he wished to injure, he reported him to Cleveland as a traitor, and the next night he was robbed of all he possessed and considered fortunate if he escaped without personal violence. In some cases, at the intercession of friends, the property was restored; but generally there was no redress.

A small detachment of cavalry was sent from the fort to take them, but just as they had dismounted in front of the saloon, and were hitching their horses, Cleveland appeared at the door with a cocked navy in each hand, and told them he would shoot the first man that moved a finger. Calling two or three of his followers, he disarmed the dragoons, took their horses and equipments, and sent them back on foot upon the vicissitudes of military affairs.

Early in 1862 the condition became desperate, and the city authorities, in connection with the commander at Winthrop, concerted a scheme which brought matters to a crisis. Cleveland and about a dozen of his gang were absent in Missouri on a scout. The time of their return was known, and Marshal Holbert had his forces stationed in the shadow of an old warehouse near the bank of the river. It was a brilliant moonlight night in midwinter.

The freebooters emerged from the forest and crossed upon the ice. They were freshly mounted and each had a spare horse. Accompanying them were two sleighs loaded with negroes, harness and miscellaneous plunder.

As they ascended the steep shore of the levee, unconscious of danger, they were all taken prisoners, except Cleveland, who, turned suddenly, spurred his horse down the embankment, and escaped.

The captives were taken to Weston, while they soon after enlisted in the Federal army. The next day Cleveland rode into town, captured the city marshal on the street and declared his intention to hold him as a hostage for the safety of his men. He compelled the marshal to walk by the side of his horse a short distance, when, finding a crowd gathering for his rescue, he struck him a blow on the head with his pistol and fled.

He continued his exploits for some months, but was finally driven to bay in one of the southern counties, and attempting to let himself down a precipitous ravine was shot by a soldier from above, the ball entering under the arm and passing through his body.

His temporary widow took his sacred clay to St. Joseph, where its place of interment is marked by a marble headstone bearing the usual memoranda, and concluding with the following:

One hero less on earth,
One angel more in heaven!

The unreliable character of gravestone literature has been the theme of frequent comment, but unless this ostensible eulogy was intended as a petrified piece of jocularity, and gratuitously inscribed by the sculptor, it may, perhaps, be justly considered the most liberal application of the maxim, "nil de mortuis nisi bonum," to be found in any American cemetery.—Kansas City Journal.

China's Awakening.

The Rev. Dr. D. Z. Sheffield, for many years a missionary in China, returned to that country in June, on learning of the destruction of the North China college at Tung-chau, of which he is the president. Before sailing, he had written for the September Century a paper on "The Influence of the Western World on China."

"Men from the west have been explaining to the Chinese for a round generation the vastness of the agricultural and mineral resources of the country. The stock theme of conversation on meeting scholars or officials is the value of steam and electricity, coal and iron, western machinery and labor-saving devices. The Chinese are impressed with the evidence of the wealth and prosperity of Christian nations. Wherever the foot of a European rests, property, for some reason, seems to take on a new value. The Chinese, when there are money incentives involved, are not slow in learning. The best men among the officials, scholars and merchants are not still sleeping and dreaming of the ancients, in ignorance and indifference as to the resources of the country and the proper means for their development. Many of them are keenly awake to the opportunities and needs of the times. They lack confidence in their government; they lack capital; they lack knowledge and skill and experience; they are aware of their need of foreign help in the possession of their wealth. They are now discussing with great earnestness the question as to how they may secure the needed help, and yet prevent the lion's share of profits crossing the "great waters."

"Thus many and powerful influences are already operating upon China from without, producing impressions that will be far-reaching in their results. Through the missionaries, in their evangelistic, educational and literary work, a new moral ozone is being breathed into the life of the people, and new thoughts of material and intellectual progress are being widely propagated. Through the customs service, the home and foreign diplomatic service, the Chinese are learning that they are not, as they had supposed, the only dwellers within the circle of civilization, and that the supposed "outside barbarians" have valuable truths to communicate to them, and worthy institutions that they will do well to study and imitate. Through increasing trade they are learning that the "fire-wheel ships" bring wealth to China, and they are beginning to grapple with the new problem of gaining possession of their vast but undeveloped resources.

A Popular Priest.

Pere Didon, the brilliant pulpit orator, is the subject of a paper by Th. Bentzon in the September Century.

The recent death of Pere Didon has removed one of the most remarkable figures of modern France. In 1892, when after an enforced silence of several years, he resumed preaching in Paris, it would have been hard for a stranger seeking to gain entrance into the church of the Madeleine to place any faith in the existence of that indifference in the matter of religion which is so generally charged to Parisians. The crowd which packed the approaches to the church was one of those through which one delivery of opening a way. The choir was invaded by men to the very foot of the altar; its stops swarmed with people, and each of the great columns was surrounded by clusters. In the street there stood a long file of carriages; hawkers cried programmes gotten up in a kind of religious form and bearing the preacher's likeness; your ticket for the course of sermons had to be presented at the entrance; ladies of fashion were compelled to go into the church by side doors, from which, with triumphant airs, they ascended the dark and narrow stairways, until they reached those boxes upholstered with red velvet, which are at all times suggestive of the theater.

So, when he stood erect once more in the far too richly gilded pulpit of the Madeleine, with that majestic carriage of his which brought out in magnificent relief on his broad shoulders the habit of Savonarola—the white robe and the black mantle which Pere Lacordaire had worn in days gone by at Notre Dame, in the Convent of Scholastic, and of the Academie, a thrill went through the audience followed by a sympathetic murmur respectfully subdued. Pere Didon was one of those men whose aspect, physiognomy, and speech inspire one with an irresistible desire to applaud; there was in him, whatever he did, something of the actor of genius, and this was emphasized by his vague resemblance to Coquelin, whose type, curiously enough, is to be met with in the person of another of the great Catholic preachers of the present day, Pere Monsabre.

Lizzt's Personality.

The best impression of Lizzt's appearance in 1854, writes Dr. William Mason in the September Century, is conveyed by a picture which shows him approaching the Altenburg. His back is turned, nevertheless, there is a certain something which shows the man as he was better even than those portraits in which his features are clearly reproduced. The picture gives his gait, his figure, and his general appearance. There is his tall, lank form, his high but not a little-to-one side, and his head a trifle aslant. He had piercing eyes; his hair was very dark, but not black. He wore it long, just as he did in his old days. It hung almost down to his shoulders, and was cut off square at the bottom. He had it cut frequently, so as to keep it at about the same length. This was a point about which he was very particular.

As I remember his hands, his fingers were lean and thin; but they did not impress me as being very long, and he did not have such a remarkable stretch on the keyboard as one might imagine. He was always neatly dressed, generally appearing in a long frock coat, until he became the Abbe Liszt, after which he wore the distinctive black gown. His general manner and his face were most expressive of his feelings, and his features lighted up when he spoke. His smile was simply charming. His face was peculiar. One could hardly call it handsome, yet there was in it a subtle something that was most attractive, and his whole manner had a fascination which it is impossible to describe.

The New Lochinvar.

"Some of the most trying, and yet ludicrous cases with which Mrs. Stucklen, the chief of the Women's department at the Barge office, has to deal concern applicants for wives who come there from the far west. These individuals sometimes furnish a deal of sport for officials and the immigrants themselves, who are not all of them devoid of a sense of humor. But they get such a severe catechising at the hands of the chief of the Woman's department that they generally depart wider and wiser. Offers of marriage come by almost every mail from various parts of the country, but these are usually ignored. The inspector argues with feminine acuteness that the man who cannot find a wife in his own district, with so many marriageable girls on the outlook for well-to-do husbands, has little to offer the Barge office maiden.

"A case occurred some time since, the applicant being a self-confident man of years, who wandered through the Barge office on the look-out for the loveliest arrival. He finally picked out a buxom German lass and imparted his intentions to the inspector. Mrs. Stucklen questioned him, and then sent for the girl, making known to her the applicant's intentions, assuring the girl on the man's word, that he had a snug fortune and promised to pay the sum of $1,000 cash after the ceremony. But the German lassie only laughed at the presumptuous suitor, saying that if he were a "millionaire" she would not marry such an ugly-faced old goose as he. Much shrunken in self estimation, the rejected suitor departed, to the merriment of the inspectors and all who were in the secret."—Ainslee's Magazine.

AN ARTISTIC EMPLOYMENT OF GREEN AND WHITE.

Tailor-built gown of white pique. The skirt is made with box plaits and has a short tunic stitched in hunter's green. Bolero of stitched pique worn over plaited blouse. Collar and ceinture of green taffeta.

Corinth Dug Up.

American scholarship, enterprise and industry are restoring the lost Greek city of Corinth to civilization.

The members of the American school of Classical Studies in Greece have just unearthed a wonderful and beautiful collection of antiquities in Corinth, once the capital of the Achaean league and the rival of Athens in ancient Greek history. It was founded 1,350 years before Christ.

These discoveries are so large and important that the Greek government is constructing a special museum for them. They show that the American archaeologists in Greece are now serious rivals of the Germans, French and English. The work was done under the direction of Prof. Rufus B. Richardson.

The excavations were made in the Agora, the market place of the ancient city. The site of this city is now practically deserted except by the archaeologists and their assistants. The name of Corinth is perpetuated by a miserable modern city about three miles away.

The greatest discovery made by the Americans was of the Propylaea, or monumental gate of the Agora. The work will finally result in the complete reconstruction of the Propylaea, in addition to the columns and foundations of the Propylaea the explorers found many interesting details. Among these was a beautiful head of Ariadne, whose love for the hero, Theseus, is one of the greatest stories of Greek mythology.

The first statues found were a pair of colossal figures, eight feet high, wearing the Phrygian cap, with bag to plasters at the back. Two Corinthian square capitals fitted on to the tops of these plasters. The back of the heads of the statues were cut away, that they might be wrapped up in the capital, which was also cut away a little. The figures thus appeared to assist at least in bearing the architrave, and so were analogous to the famous caryatids. Two square bases, three feet each way, with the same ornamentation as the architrave blocks, and with most shabby reliefs on one side, were seen to be bases for these figures, the plinth with the feet of one of the statues fitting exactly into the depression at the top of one of them. Thus they can reconstruct the whole system from the bottom up.

Two more large, fine female heads, with the same proportions and the same cuttings at the back, belong evidently to the same series, but nothing of their bodies has yet been recovered. One large plaque of ceiling, doubtless of the same building, containing in two of its sunken squares busts of Helios and Selene in relief, and in a third a rosette, is supplemented by several other plaques with rosettes.

"Then came the discovery of a very fine head of Ariadne, with an ivy wreath and one hand thrown up over the head, in a state of perfect preservation; then a relief, with two ecstatic maenads most beautifully carved on a rounded block which formed a part of a base about four feet in diameter, perhaps a base for a group of Dionysus and Ariadne from which the head just mentioned came.

"About 75 feet southwest of the west end of the Propylaea the investigators came upon a platform about three feet high, with a facade made of metopes and triglyphs and a coping above them, with red, blue and yellow paint covering them, making a fine show even now. This facade had a length of about 30 feet, and is a part of its extent it had no platform behind it, and was simply a facade. At one point it was broken through. This led into a room in the west wall of which were two rather under-sized lions' heads of bronze, through the wide-open mouths of which water had once flowed. Beneath them were the round holes in the pavement in which pitchers were placed for filling. Above them there projected forward the edge of the native ledge with which the explorers had become familiar two years ago in the fountain Peirene at the other end of the Propylaea. There was no doubt that here they were at an ancient Greek level, and that the fountain is an ancient Greek fountain, not destroyed like Glauke nor remodelled several times like Peirene, but remaining completely intact, entirely unique.

"Although it is certain that the fountain itself is Greek, the balustrade at the top of the steps is Roman in the sense that it was placed there when Corinth was refounded by Julius Caesar. But it is Greek, and very interesting Greek, in that it is taken from temples which Mummius destroyed when they had all their parts fresh upon them, and convey to us a lively impression of the distribution of color on a Doric temple.

Professor Richardson has written the following account of his discoveries, which we are enabled to reprint through the courtesy of the Independent:

The luck of the excavation at Corinth is the e thing that impresses me when I look back over our four campaigns. When we began work in 1886 there was nothing that we so much desired to find as the Agora, not only because the Agora of every Greek city was the center of its life, but because Pausanias, the excavator's friend and patron saint, had recorded that most of the important monuments of Corinth were in and near its Agora. One unsuccessful attempt, however, to find the Agora had already been made by a Greek archaeologist five years earlier; and considering the enormous area of the ancient city and the fact that not a single monument in the description of Pausanias, which was very clear though brief, remained above ground, except the venerable temple ruin, which could not be identified with anything in that description, I had no thought of finding the Agora except by a very gradual approach, and declared in advance that I should consider the first year's work a success if we found anything. And we did find something—viz.: the theatre (to speak more exactly, two theatres, a Greek one and a Roman one on top of it) under 15 or 20 feet of earth, where it still lies, except that six trenches broad and deep still furnish the visitor an opportunity to study its structure, which has been duly described in the American Journal of Archaeology. But this something proved to be everything. From it, by the help of Pausanias, a ray of light shot out into the darkness, and I jumped at once to a conclusion as to the location of the Agora, and fortunately recorded in print the quick and almost rash conclusion.

We waited three years for the absolute certainty. The Turkish war having caused the excavation to drop out in 1897, we found and excavated in the next year the famous fountain Peirene, and knew that we were drawing nearer to the goal. In 1899 we passed up a flight of marble steps, through the buttresses of the Propylaea, through which the road from Lechaeon, the harbor on the Corinthian gulf, entered the Agora, and scored our goal. The topography of Corinth was thereby made absolutely clear. We could draw a map of the ancient city. The massive temple relic, which we completely excavated, got its correct name, and is now to be known as the Apollo temple. We also excavated a second fountain between it and the theater, further west, which fell into line as Glauke; and here the Greek gods were kind in giving us to excavate a fountain already dry, very different from Peirene, which in the preceding year had given us so much trouble, because through it flowed the water supply of the poverty stricken modern village known as Old Corinth.

Our work inside the Agora, however, was disappointing. We cleared in it an area adjacent to the Propylaea of three or four hundred square yards, without finding anything worthy of record. Of the Propylaea itself we found nothing beyond the formless stumps of the buttresses, and none of that magnificence that appears on coins of the times of the Roman emperors.

We began the work this year, then, with some misgivings lest, while the Romans had not here destroyed all that the Greeks had built, yet the Slavs or Goths, or whoever those modern night hawks of barbarians are, at any rate might have destroyed all that the Romans had spared, or built. It was under the impulse of a sense of duty to dig where we had already got the Greek government to put the land at our disposal, and to arrive at least at a negative result before we asked for more room, rather than with any very high hopes of important finds, that we took up the work in April of the present year.

Because the land at our disposal lay mainly to the west, up hill, from the Propylaea, we laid our track around the west end of the Propylaea into the Agora. And here luck was with us. We were driven to success, and it came easy. In all former campaigns we had gone through long weeks of dullness to achieve our results just at the end. So it was with the discovery of the theater, of Peirene and of the Agora. But now at the outset we ran upon such massive marble blocks that we found difficulty in pushing our truck ahead, and our derrick had to earn double the pike which we had paid for it last year.

Besides the blocks, such architrave and cornice blocks, with elaborately carved ornamental bands, we soon came upon a colossal statue in three pieces, attached to a pilaster, and immediately afterward found a massive base for the statue, with an odd looking relief. Then came another similar base, and right beside it the upper half of another colossal statue, a duplicate of the first. It stood in a roughly made wall, perpendicular, but with the head downward. Our excitement increased as we cleared it down to its perfect calm, and then to its perfect mouth. We yelled with delight when we saw a perfect nose. The other statue had lost its nose, which had been made of a separate piece set in. It was not luck to find statues with noses, because when a statue "takes a header" from its base, it is sure to lose its nose, unless it has the rare fortune of the Hermes of Praxiteles to fall into a bed of mud. Two other colossal heads, found later, of the same type, were in the first two, cut away at the back. We also found some square Corinthian capitals, which fitted upon the tops of pilasters at the back. The capitals had also been slightly cut away on one side to allow the heads to be brought more closely up against the pilasters. Upon these capitals fitted the architrave blocks, and upon these the cornice blocks. So we have all the members of a facade from base to summit. It is probable that they all came from the Propylaea, to which may be assigned also several large pieces of coffered ceiling with reliefs in their depressions, two such reliefs representing Helios and Selene. An architect will now be able to make a drawing of the Propylaea, which in itself would constitute the success of a campaign. But this was only our beginning.

I will not here discuss or even detail all that we found; but will confine myself to the two greatest achievements. In the first place, we went an finding marble sculpture so much, in fact, that the Greek government immediately started the erection of a local museum, the provisional museum hitherto employed being inadequate.

The most showy piece which we found was a life sized head of Ariadne, with the right hand pressing down an ivy wreath upon it. The tips of the slightly [illegible] of the ivy leaves; but in the course of the day all the missing finger tips and one ivy leaf were found. A large fragment of a round base found near by contained a relief of two dancing maenads, two-thirds life size, whose flowing drapery reminded that of the figure of the famous balustrade of the Nike temple at Athens. Quite likely the Ariadne statue stood on this base. Both the relief and the head are works of Roman times, as one sees from the lack of careful finish. But the artist had good models. Whether the Nike balustrade inspired the relief or not, it is almost certain that the Erectheion inspired the architecture and sculpture of the Propylaea, its palmetto ornaments and bearing figures, both slop work in comparison to their great originals.

A less showy piece, but one that is redolent and unmistakable Greek art, is the right hand portion of a small votive relief containing seven figures gracefully poised and grouped. This, perhaps, deserves to be considered our best sculpture find.

There was an especial satisfaction in finding so much sculpture, for two reasons:

First, because sculpture is what the general public look for in excavations. Excavators themselves are apt to think of great monuments like temples and theaters as their great end, and to look at objects of art as something very desirable, but distinctly secondary. During the year when we excavated Peirene, and thought we were doing very well, the assistant government ephor, through an illiterate man, probably voiced the sentiments of a somewhat wide public when he remarked to me one day: "These are the first serious excavations that I ever attended where there were no finds." By the word "serious" he meant doubtless that we were spending a good deal of money. The workmen shared this feeling, as a matter of course, although they brightened up greatly at the discovery of a few headless statues, all of which I would gladly have exchanged for one first class inscription.

The second reason for satisfaction was that the fact that in former years we found a good many statues and no heads to speak of had been talked about. Something like an insinuation had once been made that workmen were stealing heads. The director of a museum in Europe was said to have jocularly expressed his thanks to the Americans for having dug out for him a very fine head in the museum purporting to come from a Corinthian peasant. Not that I ever gave any credence to the report that such a head had really come from our excavations; one who knows much of the ways of those who offer antiquities for sale in Greece has noticed two facts; first, that they are very reluctant to tell the real provenance of the article; secondly, that they generally give some place which is in fact so to speak at one period Olympia, at another Delphi, at another Thebes. It is not to be surprised if Corinth [illegible] be in vogue. But at any rate, it has been shown that we are sufficiently watchful at Corinth to keep what is really found.

Next year, if we have money, we shall, of course, proceed up the hill. We have already made our most important discoveries; or we may do simply at the beginning. An enormous vaulted chamber, already excavated by us in the southern flank of the hill, about thirty yards from our fountain, makes me incline to the latter view. Mr. Kabbadias, the Greek Ephor General of Antiquities, on his return to Athens from a visit to Corinth, said in an interview with the editor of the Herald: "God knows what new establishment awaits us when the Americans proceed up that slope."—Rufus B. Richardson, in the New York Journal.

Accepted by Liszt.

In the third paper of his "Memories of a Musical Life," in the September Century, Dr. William Mason tells of his acceptance as a pupil of Liszt, nearly 50 years ago.

"When we rose from the table and went into the drawing room, Liszt said: 'I have a new piano, from Erard of Paris. Try it and see how you like it.' He asked me to pardon him if he moved about the room, for he had to get together some papers which it was necessary to take with him, as he was going to the palace of the grand duke. 'As the palace is on the way to the hotel, we can walk as far as that together,' he added.

"I felt intuitively that my opportunity had come. I sat down at the piano with the idea that I would not endeavor to show Liszt how to play, but would play as simply as if I were alone. I played 'Adelle, pour Adelle,' a little piece of my own, which had just been published by Hofmeister of Leipsic.

"'That's one of your own?' asked Liszt when I had finished. 'Well, it is a charming little piece.' Still nothing was said about my being a pupil. But when we left the Altenburg, he said casually, 'You say you are going to Leipsic for a few days on business?' While there you had better select your piano and have it sent here. Meanwhile I will tell Klinworth to look up rooms for you. Indeed, there is a vacant room in the house in which he lives, which is pleasantly situated, not outside the limits of the ducal palace.'

"I can still recall the thrill of joy which passed through me when Liszt spoke these words. They left no doubt in my mind. I was accepted as his pupil. We walked down the hill toward the palace, Liszt leaving me when he arrived at the palace, telling me, however, that he would call later at the hotel to introduce me to my fellow-pupils.

"I had no idea that Liszt was, at that time, what his manner was, but I soon learned from my arrival at Weimar that he never took any pupils, but rather would be blind to all to which he wished to avoid obligations. It was impossible, and to feel free to take a teacher for short periods when so inclined.

"In other words, to go and come as he liked.

[illegible]

[illegible] Liszt, being a U[illegible] of [illegible] favor upon [illegible] defi[illegible] against the [illegible] to extend [illegible] to this [illegible] and [illegible] until an [illegible] could [illegible] befell a certain prominent lord of [illegible] Arising from his bench to address a crowded house of lords, he [illegible] jecting nail tore a hole in his [illegible] hose. With a proud bearing [illegible] to his lordly dignity he strutted to the front of the chamber to [illegible] speech, the bran meanwhile poured through the rent in his hose. The assembly broke into a roar of laughter.

"Discovering the catastrophe that had befallen him, the speaker instantly [illegible] his lordly bearing, and turning [illegible] the door, his shriveled [illegible] about his legs. After this, a [illegible] paratus like woman's skirt-hoops [illegible] used to extend the hose.

"To such an excess was this full-blown style of clothes carried that all of a sudden it burst. From [illegible] and ruffs and wire frames [illegible] suddenly veered around to a simple, easy and graceful style. It was no longer the ambition of a gentleman to appear as fat and burly as padding and stiffening could make him. It was now his object to be slim, graceful and [illegible]. His dress became a close-fitting doublet, petticoat-breeches, boots with [illegible] flapping tops, and a short cape. A suit was tastefully ornamented with delicate lace and embroidery. Altogether this is considered the [illegible] era of dress in England.

From Many Lands.

Strange to say, Turkey and Greece are without telephones.

The bells of Peking, even in number, weigh 120,319 pounds.

The first member of a royal family to ride a cycle was the Duchess of Albany.

It is a noteworthy fact that in the state of Utah there is not one Irish Mo[illegible].

In the United States and Canada there are 800,084 Odd Fellows [illegible] Masons.

The so-called shipworm makes holes in the wood of ships in [illegible] a form of shellfish.

A cycle factory in Pennsylvania is turning out machines at the rate of one a minute.

The constant labor of [illegible] an entire year, in [illegible] cashmere shawl [illegible].

The health [illegible] least ten per cent. of [illegible] Cape Nome [illegible].

The telephone [illegible] the latest [illegible].

[illegible] of the follow[illegible] being a U[illegible] of [illegible] favor [illegible] against the [illegible] to extend [illegible] to this [illegible] and [illegible] until an [illegible] befell a certain prominent lord of [illegible] Arising from his bench to address a crowded house of lords, a [illegible] jecting nail tore a hole in his [illegible] hose. With a proud bearing [illegible] to his lordly dignity he strutted to the front of the chamber to [illegible] speech, the bran meanwhile poured through the rent in his hose. The assembly broke into a roar of laughter.

"Discovering the catastrophe that had befallen him, the speaker instantly [illegible] his lord

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THE COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCK EXCHANGE

Colorado Springs, Colo., Sept. 6.—The market today was not encouraging as there was weakness which had a general effect on the majority of stocks. Elkton and Isabella, the two leaders, moved again in contrary directions, the former being strong and higher and the latter fulfilling the oft-repeated prophecy of $1.00 Isabella. If it were not for the continued strength of Elkton it is more than probable that the market would go to pieces as there are all manners of disheartening rumors, not only about Isabella but even concerning Stratton's Independence, as the lesser stocks are wholly influenced by the progress of the large mines. Elkton's good showing is a redeeming and timely fact. Although Isabella showed great weakness at the opening of the call, these shares regained somewhat and closed at $1.01½. Elkton was very heavily traded in and the stock was very secure at $1.90.

The sales for the day amounted to 543,749 shares, of which the cash value was $169,436.75.

MINES.

Stocks	Bid	Ask	Sales
Argentum-J.	26	26¼	1000
Anaconda	50½	51½	1000
Big Four	5	....	....
Black Bell	11	....	....
Butterfly-T	....	19½	....
C. C. Con.	13½	13⅝	....
Coriolanus	20½	21½	4000
Dante	....	10½	...
Elkton Con.	1.89⅝	1.90	6631
El Paso Gold	45	45½	4000
Findley	13½	14	....
Golden Fleece	....	26	....
Ingham Con.	18⅝	18¾	3000
Isabella	1.00	1.00½	[illegible]
Jack Pot	50	50½	3100
Lexington	16⅝	16⅞	11000
Matoa	24	30	....
Mollie Gibson	24	....	....
Montreal	....	....	....
Moon-Anchor	....	39	....
Orphan Gold	15	....	....
Pharmacist Con.	....	13½	5000
Pinnacle	....	....	....
Portland	....	3.45	100
Prince Albert	4⅝	5	1000
Union	10	15	....
Vindicator	1.40	1.45	....
Work	27½	28	2000
Zenobia	....	....	....

PROSPECTS.

Stocks	Bid	Ask	Sales
Alamo	12½	13	....
Alert	....	....	....
Anchor	....	....	....
Antelope	2½	2¾	3000
Arrow	6	....	....
B. H. Ajax	3¼	3½	5000
Big Dick	2	2½	....
Bonnie Nell	7⅞	8	12000
Cable Cons	....	....	....
Cadillac	2½	2¾	....
C. C. Columbia	11	11¼	1000
C. C. G. Ex.	20¼	20½	14000
C. C. and Georgetown	3½	....	....
Central Con	7⅝	7⅞	1000
Champion	8	8½	....
Chicago	2⅞	3	....
C. O. D.	4	10	....
Commonwealth	8½	....	....
Constantine	6	6⅞	1000
Cosmos	.007	1	....
Croesus	....	.015	....
Currency	....	....	....
Eclipse Con	9	9½	4000
Fauntleroy	2	....	....
Forepaugh	3	5	....
Goldfield M. and L.	3⅞	4⅛	8000
Gold Hill	4¼	4½	2000
Grace	5⅝	....	10000
Greater Gold Belt	....	....	....
Hayden Gold	....	....	....
Ida May	2½	....	....
Jolly Jane	6⅞	7⅛	4000
Katinka	....	....	....
Key West	3⅝	3¾	1000
Kitty Gold	2	3¼	1000
Little Bessie	2½	2¾	2000
Little Joan	7¼	8	....
Little Nell	7¼	8	4000
Little Puck	11½	11¾	18000
Magnet Rock	4	4½	6000
Margaret	2⅝	3	3000
Margery	2½	3⅛	....
Maria A.	4¼	4⅜	3000
Mariposa	6½	....	....
Midway	5⅞	6	....
Missouri	4½	4⅝	4000
M. J. T.	3⅝	....	1000
Mobile	....	....	12000
Mollie Dwyre	7¼	7⅝	12000
Morning Star	4⅝	4¾	1000
Nellie V.	11	11½	....
New Haven	3⅞	4	3000
O K	....	4	....
Olive Branch	6	6¼	....
Oriole	5½	5⅞	....
Palace	1⅝	2	....

PROSPECTS Continued.

Stocks	Bid	Ask	Sales
Pelican	3	3¼	7000
Pilgrim Cons.	....	13	....
Princess Gold	5⅝	6	1000
Progress	6½	7	13000
Pythias	6⅝	6¾	9000
Robert Burns	6¼	6½	7000
Rose Maud	8⅝	8¾	3500
Rose Nicol	12⅞	13¼	....
Silver Gold	2¼	2⅝	....
Texas Girl	2½	2¾	....
Trachyte	7	7½	5000
Uncle Sam	....	4⅝	1000
Wide Awake	7	7¼	2000

UNLISTED.

Stocks—	Bid	Ask	Sales
Acacia	44⅞	45	3000
Altamont	3⅞	4½	10000
American Con	8⅝	9	3000
Anchoria Leland	85	....	....
Asia	5⅛	....	....
Arcadia Con.	5	....	....
Bankers	....	15	....
Banner Gold	3⅜	3⅞	1500
Battle Mt. Con.	28	31	1000
Ben Hur	....	8⅝	5000
Blue Bell	10⅞	12	1500
Bob Lee	5½	6⅝	2000
Buckhorn	7	....	1000
C. C. and M.	11⅝	11⅞	5000
C. K. and N.	2⅝	2⅞	....
Colfax	....	....	....
Col.-Vic. Tunnel	14⅝	14⅞	2000
Copper Mt.	3⅞	4½	....
Creede and C. C.	14½	14⅞	....
Damon	19½	....	1000
Des Moines	6⅝	7	....
Emma Aimee	2⅝	2¾	....
Enterprise	....	20	....
Ernestine	.0065	....	....
Fanny Rawlings	20	7⅝	....
Flower of the West	4⅝	4⅞	3000
Franklin	7⅞	7¼	....
Garfield Con	....	....	....
Glasgow	....	....	....
Golden Age	3	3½	....
Gold Coin	....	....	....
Golden Eagle	4¼	4⅝	1000
Gold and Globe	4½	....	....
Gold King	....	....	....
Gold Sovereign	9¼	9½	1000
Goldstone	2	2⅝	1000
Gould	28	28⅞	1000
Granite Hill	3	3¼	....
Hart G. M. and L.	19¼	19½	7500
Humboldt	4	4¼	....
Ironclad	5¼	5⅞	....
Jefferson	2½	....	....
Josephine	3⅛	3⅜	2000
Kaffirs	3⅞	4	3000
Kentucky	4⅞	....	....
Keystone	5¼	6⅝	....
Kimberly	11⅝	11⅞	5000
Los Angeles	3¼	4¼	....
Magna Charta	....	8	....
Monarch	10⅝	11¼	3000
Mt. Beauty	8⅝	9⅝	1640
Mt. Rosa	....	70	100
Mutual	6⅝	7	4000
National	9⅛	9⅜	17000
Nugget	21⅝	22	....
Old Gold	1½	1⅝	14000
Ophir	45	47½	....
Papoose	7⅞	8½	7000
Ramona	8¼	....	....
Rattler	6	5⅝	1000
Red Umbrella	....	....	....
Reno	6¼	6⅝	....
Republic	6¼	6½	....
Rocky Mt.	8⅝	....	3000
Sacramento	9	9¼	....
Sedan	2	2½	3000
Shannon	2⅜	2½	6000
Silver State	2	2⅛	....
Temonj	....	....	....
Theresa	7¼	7½	1000
Virginia M.	11¼	11⅝	4000

MORNING CALL

SEPARATE SALES

MINES.

Elkton Con., 5472 at $1.89½, 4000 at 1.90, 500 at 1.89¾.
El Paso Gold, 1500 at 45, 500 at 45¼, 1000 at 45¼
Isabella, 1000 at $1.02½ (buy 30), 300 at 1.02 (buy 30), 10,500 at 1.01¾, 8200 at 1.00, 2500 at 1.00½, 500 at 1.00¾, 2000 at 1.00¾, 1000 at 1.00⅞, 8700 at 1.01.
Lexington, 1000 at 17.
Pharmacist Con., 1000 at 13½.
Prince Albert, 1000 at 4⅞.
Work, 1000 at 27⅞.

PROSPECTS.

B. H. Ajax, 3000 at 3¼
Bonnie Nell, 10,000 at 8
C. C. Columbia, 4000 at 11¼.
C. C. G. Ex., 4000 at 20¼, 6500 at 20¼.
Central Con., 1000 at 7⅝.
Constantine, 1000 at 6⅝.
Eclipse Con., 4000 at 9⅛.
Goldfield M. and L., 3000 at 4.
Gold Hill, 2000 at 4½.
Grace, 3000 at 6.
Key West, 1000 at 3¾.
Kitty, 1000 at 3¼.
Little Nell, 2000 at 7¼, 2000 at 7⅜.
Little Puck, 9000 at 14⅝, 5000 at 15, (buy 30).
Magnet Rock, 5000 at 4.
Jolly Jane, 4000 at 7, 1000 at 6⅞.
Maria A., 5000 at 4⅜.
Missouri, 2000 at 4⅝, 2000 at 4½ (buy 30).
M. J. T., 1000 at 3⅝.
Mobile, 1000 at 3⅝
Mollie Dwyre, 8000 at 7½, 5000 at 7⅝ (buy 30.)
Morning Star, 1000 at 4⅝
Progress, 3000 at 6⅝, 9000 at 6⅝.
Pythias, 3000 at 3⅝.
Robert Burns, 1000 at 6⅜.
Rose Maud, 1500 at 8⅞, 1000 at 9.
Trachyte, 5000 at 7
Uncle Sam, 1000 at 4⅝.

UNLISTED.

Acacia, 1000 at 44⅝.
American Con., 6000 at 8⅞.
Banner Gold, 1500 at 3⅞.
Blue Bell, 1000 at 12.
Bob Lee, 1000 at 5⅝
C. C. and M., 1000 at 11⅝, 8000 at 11⅞
Flower of the West, 2000 at 4⅝, 16,000 at 4⅞.
Golden Age, 4000 at 3⅝.
Golden Eagle, 1000 at 4½.
Gould, 1000 at 28¾.
Hart G. M. and L., 1000 at 19¼, 1500 at 19⅜
Kimberly, 1000 at 11¼.
Mt. Rosa, 100 at 70.
Mutual, 4000 at 7.
National, 17,000 at 9⅜
Old Gold, 9000 at 1½, 5000 at 1⅝.
Pappoose, 7000 at 7
Rattler, 1000 at 5½.
Sedan, 2000 at 2
Shannon, 1000 at 2⅜.
Virginia M., 4000 at 11½.

PIT CALL.

A. C. C. and C., 2000 at 1⅝
Avondale, 5000 at 0055.
Boston-Colo., 1000 at 1½.
Col.-Dames, 6000 at 3⅝
Easter Belle, 2000 at 4½.
Gold Knob, 6000 at 13⅝.
Gold Dollar, 12,000 at 13½.
Indicator, 5000 at 41¾
Independence Con., 50 at 52, 3200 at 51.
Ind. T. and M., 5000 at 1¼.
Marion Gold, 5000 at .0045
H. H. H., 1000 at 1
Trenton, 1000 at 3
Volcano, 2600 at 5½.
Zoe, 4000 at 8⅜.
Juanita, 3000 at 1½.
Adams, 1000 at 0055.

AFTERNOON CALL

SEPARATE SALES

MINES.

Argentum-Juniata, 1000 at 26¼.
Anaconda, 1000 at 51.
Coriolanus, 1000 at 21¼, 1000 at 21.
Elkton Con., 1123 at $1.90, 500 at 1.89¾, 4 at 1.89.
El Paso Gold, 1300 at 45, 500 at 45¼
Ingham Con., 2000 at 18⅝
Isabella, 1000 at $1.01½ (buy 30), 1000 at 1.01¼, 5000 at 1.01, 500 at 1.00½, 8100 at 1.00½, 1000 at 1.01, 14,500 at 1.00¼, 100 at 1.01, 1000 at 1.01¾, 2000 at 1.00 (sell 30), 500 at 1.00, 500 at 1.00½, 5300 at 1.00, 1000 at 1.00¼
Jack Pot, 2600 at 50, 500 at 50¼.
Lexington, 10,000 at 16½.
Pharmacist Con., 4000 at 13½.
Portland, 100 at $3.45.
Work, 1000 at 27½

PROSPECTS.

Antelope, 2000 at 2⅝
B. H. Ajax, 2000 at 3½.
Bonnie Nell, 2000 at 8.
C. C. Columbia, 1000 at 11¼, 2000 at 11¼, 5000 at 11.
C. C. G. Ex., 1500 at 20¼, 1000 at 20⅜.
Grace, 7000 at 5⅞.
Little Bessie, 2000 at 2⅝
Little Puck, 3000 at 14, 7000 at 14⅝, 5000 at 14½ (sell 30), 1000 at 14⅝ (buy 30.)
Margaret, 1000 at 2⅝.
Maria A., 2000 at 4½
Mollie Dwyre, 1000 at 7⅛, 10,000 at 7½
New Haven, 3000 at 3.
Pelican, 7000 at 3.
Princess Gold, 1000 at 5⅞.
Robert Burns, 6000 at 6⅜.
Rose Maud, 1000 at 8¾.
Wide Awake, 1000 at 7⅜, 1000 at 7½.

UNLISTED.

Acacia, 8000 at 45
American Con., 6000 at 9
Battle Mt. Con., 1000 at 28½
Ben Hur, 4000 at 8¼, 1000 at 8⅝.
Bob Lee, 2000 at 5⅝.
Buckhorn, 1000 at 7¼.
C. C. and M., 2000 at 11⅝ (sell 30.)
Col.-Vic. Tun., 1000 at 14⅞, 1000 at 15 (buy 30.)
Damon, 1000 at 20.
Flower of the West, 6000 at 4⅝.
Golden Age, 2000 at 3
Gold Sovereign, 1000 at 9⅜.
Goldstone, 1000 at 2½.
Hart G. M. and L., 5000 at 19¼
Josephine, 2000 at 3½
Kaffirs, 3000 at 4
Kimberly, 4000 at 11½.
Monarch, 1000 at 11¼.
Mountain Beauty, 1000 at 9⅜.
Rocky Mountain, 2000 at 8⅝.
Shannon, 5000 at 2⅜.
Theresa, 1000 at 7⅛.
Virginia M., 5000 at 11⅛.

PIT CALL.

Favorite, 1000 at 1½.
Gold Dollar, 500 at 13⅝.
Gold Knob, 1000 at 13⅝
Golden Dale, 10,000 at 1½.
Independence T. and M., 27,500 at 1.
Independence Con., 3000 at 51.
Juanita, 5000 at 1½.
Mary Cashen 5000 at 19
Milwaukee and C. C., 2000 at 0025
H. H. H., 1000 at 1.
Volcano, 1000 at 5½.

A diseased liver declares itself by moroseness, mental depressions, lack of energy, restlessness, melancholy and constipation. Herbine will restore the liver to a healthy condition. Price 50c. Hefley, Arcularius Drug Co., 21 South Tejon street.

The Lucrative Mining Company

Please send in no more subscriptions for Lucrative stock as applications have been made for more than the entire capitalization.

The Prospectus will be ready for distribution in a few days, and will give complete information.

M. KINNEY, Mines and Mining Stocks.

Rooms 22 and 23 Exchange Bank Bldg. COLORADO SPRINGS

TELEPHONE 262.

CRIPPLE CREEK EXCHANGE

Following are the sales and closing quotations on the Cripple Creek exchange as received over the private wire of J. McK. FERRIDAY AND CO., Rooms 11-12, El Paso block brokers, of this city:

Blanche	9½	9¾	3000
Bob Lee	5⅝	6	5000
Col. Dames	3⅝	3⅞	2000
Celestine	3⅝	3⅞	3000
Cadillac	....	2⅝	1000
C. C. Col	11	11¼	5000
C. C. and M.	11⅝	11⅞	3000
Favorite	1½	1⅝	5000
Gold Sovereign	9⅝	....	....
Gold Hill	4¼	4½	2000
Golden Dale	1½	1⅝	1000
Hayden	1⅝	2	....
Herm.	3⅝	3	5000
Little Puck	14⅝	14⅞	10000
Mary Nevin	....	....	3000
Mt. Beauty	9⅝	9⅞	1818
New Century	....	3⅝	11000
National	9⅛	9⅜	3000
Twin Sisters	7½	7⅝	1000
Trenton	2⅝	3	10000
Western Gold	5½	5⅝	....
Wheels	....	....	2000
Wide Awake	....	....	1000
Zoe	8½	8⅝	1
Total			139,000

A Romance of the Barge Office.

"There seem to be manifold opportunities among the immigrants coming to America on shipboard for falling in love, particularly on the slower steamers, when people are thrown together for a period of from twelve to eighteen days. In this case, a worthy young Russian was cheated out of a very pretty bride by a likely Italian fellow-traveler of the maiden. Strangely enough she knew not one word of Italian nor he a word of Russian, yet the bride's countryman was jilted (and the pantomime lovers were married, and set forth gayly and confidently to learn each other and the great new world they had entered at one and the same time. Another case was equally ludicrous. A Swedish maiden of somewhat fickle mind fell in love with a fellow voyager, without apprising him of the fact that she was betrothed to another man whom she was to meet at the Barge office and marry. It was her intention to hurry ashore with her new lover and outwit the former by a prior ceremony; but the red tape of the office prevented that, and the first lover came to welcome his bride. She then as promptly fell in love with Number One; but when Number Two pleaded and threatened, she could not decide which one she loved the better, so she was detained while the two men haunted the Barge office, glaring at each other. When the detention time had elapsed, the bride, still not knowing her mind, was sent unceremoniously back on the same steamer that brought her over, both jilted lovers abandoning the field in despair. But on arriving on her native soil once more, the maiden dared not face her people; so back she came, having just money enough to pay her passage and sent for Lover Number One, declaring that she loved him the better. He replied that he was very much obliged; but as he had already married a handsomer girl in the interval, he was compelled to decline to come for her. The maiden then sent word to Number Two to like effect, but he declared that he had had enough of the fickle feminine, and thus in defeat the maiden was transported back again to face the leers and jeers of her native hamlet."—(John Gilmer Speed in Ainslee's.

You may bridle the appetite, but you can not bribe the liver to do its work well. You must be honest with it, help it along a little now and then with a dose of Herbine, the best liver regulator. Price 50 cents. Hefley, Arcularius Drug Co., 21 South Tejon street.

$2.00 for Round Trip.
To Denver, every Sunday, via "The Colorado & Southern Ry." Seven fast trains daily.

Don't Leave Colorado without
making the Georgetown Loop trip. $3.00 every Sunday on the Colorado & Southern railway. Trains at 7:35 a. m. and 8 a. m.

Cripple Creek Excursion,
Saturday, Sept. 8th
$2.50—Round Trip $2.50.
Tickets good going on 7:30 and 11:05 a m trains, and good returning on all trains the same day.
Colorado Midland Ry., 12 No. Tejon st.

Burlington Route

East Bound Excursion Rates For August and September:

Chicago and Return	$31.50	August 4 and 10
St. Paul and Return	31.50	September 7 and 21
Minneapolis and Return	27.90	
Duluth and Return	38.15	Return limit,
St. Louis and Return	26.50	October 31.
Omaha and Return	19.00	
Kansas City and Return	19.00	
Memphis and Return	30.50	

Other low rates pretty nearly everywhere this side of St. Louis, Memphis, Chicago and St. Paul. Ask about them.

THE TRAIN TO TAKE
CHICAGO SPECIAL, leaves Denver 4 p. m. Arrives Chicago 8.30 p. m. next day; St. Louis 6:56 p. m. Only 27½ hours Denver to Chicago. Less than 26 hours to St. Louis. VESTIBULED FLYER—Most popular train out of Denver leaves at 10 p. m. Arrives Chicago 7:20 a. m. second day; St. Louis 7.19 a. m., second.

G. W. VALLERY, General Agt., 1039 17th St., Denver.

Cut This Out and Save It

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY announces the following round trip eastbound excursion rates for the season of 1900.

To	Amount.	Dates of Sale—	Final return limit.
Kansas City, Mo.	$19.00		
St. Louis, Mo.	26.50		
Chicago, Ill.	31.50	August 4th and 10th	Oct. 31.
St. Paul, Minn.	27.90		
Minneapolis, Minn.	27.90	Sept. 7 and 21st.	
Duluth, Minn.	38.15		
Memphis, Tenn.	30.50		
Chicago, Ill.	29.50	Aug. 23, 24, 25 and 26th	September 20th.
Detroit, Mich.	38.00	Aug. 24, 25 and 26th.	September 14th

The Finest One Day Trip
is via the Colorado & Southern railway, over the Georgetown Loop. Every Sunday, only $3.00. Trains leave Colorado Springs at 7.35 a. m. and 8 a. m.

New and Fast Train to Denver.
Via the Colorado & Southern railway, leaves Colorado Springs 4.10 p. m., arriving at Denver 6.30 p. m. City Ticket Office No. 15 North Tejon street.

The Fast at Time West,
The Finest Service East,
is via the Colorado and Southern railway. City Ticket office is No. 15 North Tejon street. Phone 21.

Cheap Rates East
via The Colorado Road." Call at No. 15 No. Tejon st., the city ticket office of Colorado and Southern Ry.

The Eleven O'Clock Train for Pueblo
On the Colorado and Southern railway makes the run in one hour and ten minutes.

$2.00 for Round Trip.
To Denver, every Sunday, via "The Colorado & Southern Ry." Seven fast trains daily.

The Far Famed Georgetown Loop
and beautiful Clear Creek canon, only $3.00 for the trip, every Sunday, via Colorado & Southern railway. Trains at 7:35 a. m. and 8 a. m.

FAST TRAINS
On the Colorado and Southern Railway.

Leave Colo. Springs. Ar. Denver.
No. 5—4.40 a. m. .... 7:00 a. m.
No. 10—5.50 a. m. .... 8.10 a. m.
No. 4—8:00 a. m. .... 11 00 a. m.
No. 6—7:35 a. m. .... 10.00 a. m.
No. 2—10 50 a. m. .... 1.00 p. m.
No. 517—10 15 a. m. .... 12 30 p. m.
No. 6—4 10 p. m. .... 6.30 p. m.
No. 505—6:30 p. m. .... 8.55 p. m.
Arrive Pueblo.
No. 401—6:00 a. m. .... 7.10 a. m.
No. 505—11.00 a. m. .... 12 15 p. m.
No. 1—2:35 p. m. .... 3.45 p. m.
No. 504—6 20 p. m. .... 7.35 p. m.
No. 6—10:47 p. m. .... 11:55 p. m.
H. M. Fickinger, Com. Agent.
City Ticket Office No. 15 N. Tejon st. Phone 21

Around the Loop Only $3.00
every Sunday via the Colorado and Southern Ry. Leave Colorado Springs at 7:35 a. m. and 8 a. m.

Peach Day Excursion.
For the Peach Day celebration at Grand Junction, Sept. 10 to 13. The Colorado Midland railway will sell to that point and return at the very low rate of
$12.00—Round Trip $12.00.
Tickets will be on sale Sept. 10 and 11. Three trains each way daily, carrying elegant free chair cars and Pullman sleepers.
Call at City Office, 12 N. Tejon st.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

The following list contains the representative firms in their special lines in Colorado Springs, and the Gazette recommends them as being thoroughly reliable and worthy of the patronage of its subscribers.

12 Billiard and Pool Tables
The BRUNSWICK
3 REGULATION BOWLING ALLEYS 3
The Finest Six Chair Barber Shop in the city.
114 E. Pike's Peak ave. W. N. Proctor, Proprietor.

J. T. HARLAN,
Brick Work, Jobbing Done.
128 N. Tejon St. ....

The Wagner-Stockbridge Mercantile and Drug Co.
8 East Huerfano st. 'Phone ...
Importers of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Mumm's and other Leading Champagnes.
Fine Imported Cigars.

September Excursions.

Realizing that September is the most beautiful month in the year to make a visit to your friends in the east, the management of the Rock Island Route takes pleasure in announcing a one-fare rate with two dollars added to all points up to Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Memphis, including Oklahoma and Indian territory points, on September 7 and 21 with return limit of October 31.

On these dates special train will leave Colorado Springs 3:55 p. m., passing through Iowa and Illinois points at desirable time next day and arriving Chicago 8.30 p. m. Tickets are also available on regular trains. As is well known, the Rock Island is the only line running directly east from Colorado Springs, and the service is all that could be desired by the most fastidious traveler. Make your sleeping car reservations early and yet full information regarding your autumn outing at city ticket office, 12 Pike's Peak ave., 'phone No. 78. W. W. Wood, G. A. Pass. Dept.

Santa Fe Route
Trains to Denver leave Colorado Springs
4.40 a. m.
5.50 a. m.
7:35 a. m.
8.00 a. m.
10.15 a. m.
10.50 a. m.
4:10 p. m.
6.30 p. m.
An equal number of trains leave Denver, returning at convenient hours.
C. C. Hoyt,
'Phone 54. City Passenger Agent.

ADDITIONAL EXCURSIONS.
During August and September Via Santa Fe Route.
Round trip tickets will be sold Aug. 4 and 10 and Sept. 7 and 21, to Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Kansas City and intermediate points at one fare plus $2. Tickets will also be sold to Oklahoma and Indian Territory points. Return limit Oct. 31, Santa Fe Route.

One Fare for Round Trip
To Denver, September 8 and morning train September 10, via Colorado & Southern Ry. Eight trains each way daily, between Colorado Springs and Denver.

CALL FOR REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Headquarters Republican State Central Committee, Denver, Colo., July 24, 1900.

In pursuance of the action of the Republican State Central Committee at a meeting held in Denver, Colo., April 1, 1900, we hereby issue the following call for a Republican state convention to be held at the Broadway theater in Denver, Colo., at 11 o'clock a. m., September 17th, 1900 for the purpose of nominating four presidential electors for the State of Colorado, one governor of the State of Colorado, one lieutenant governor of the State of Colorado, one secretary of state, one auditor of state, one state treasurer, one attorney general, one superintendent of public instruction, two regents of the University of Colorado, one judge of the supreme court of Colorado, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the said convention. For said purpose the several counties of the state will be entitled to delegate representation in said convention and a like number of alternates as follows, to-wit:

County.		County.	
Arapahoe	166	Las Animas	28
Archuleta	6	Lincoln	4
Baca	4	Logan	7
Bent	7	Mesa	11
Boulder	26	Mineral	4
Chaffee	8	Montezuma	4
Cheyenne	4	Montrose	7
Clear Creek	7	Morgan	10
Conejos	20	Otero	13
Costilla	17	Ouray	4
Custer	6	Park	7
Delta	2	Phillips	4
Dolores	8	Pitkin	8
Douglas	5	Prowers	5
Eagle	6	Pueblo	40
Elbert	7	Rio Blanco	4
El Paso	42	Rio Grande	7
Fremont	26	Routt	5
Garfield	9	Saguache	5
Gilpin	14	San Juan	5
Grand	3	San Miguel	5
Gunnison	10	Sedgwick	4
Hinsdale	4	Summit	6
Huerfano	27	Teller	27
Jefferson	15	Washington	5
Kiowa	4	Weld	18
Kit Carson	4	Yuma	4
Lake	25		
Larimer	10		
La Plata	7		734

The resolution adopted by the State committee appointing a committee to hear and determine all contests is still in force and regulating this convention and all contests must be filed with said committee at least seventy-two hours before meeting of said convention. The chairman and members of the several Republican county central committees will please take notice of the foregoing call, and take such steps as are necessary in the premises.

It is particularly desired that each county should be fully represented at the state convention.
A. B. Seaman, Chairman.
W. H. Brisbane, Secretary.

As an external liniment of most wonderful penetrative and curative power, Ballard's Snow Liniment is not equaled by any other in the world. Price 25 and 50 cents. Hefley, Arcularius Drug Co., 21 South Tejon street.

The Rio Grande will sell tickets via Denver and the Burlington, Union Pacific or Rock Island routes or via Pueblo and Missouri Pacific railway. Sleeper accommodations reserved and baggage checked through. Get your tickets in person at this office. Then you will know that they will be correct. The best roads and best time. Rio Grande office, 16 North Tejon street.
J. M. ELLISON, General Agent.

Peach Day Excursion
to Grand Junction Sept. 10 to 13, via Rio Grande RR.
$12.00 Round Trip $12.00.
Tickets on sale Sept. 10 and 11; return Sept. 16. Uptown office 16 N. Tejon St.
Three trains each way daily, carrying elegant free chair cars and Pullman sleepers.
Call at City Office, 13 N. Tejon St.

The Fastest Time East,
Service East,
is via the Colorado and Southern railway. City Ticket office, No. 15 North Tejon street. Phone 21.

Peach Day Excursion.
For the Peach Day celebration at Grand Junction, Sept. 10 to 13. The Colorado Midland railway will sell to that point and return at the very low rate of
$12.00 Round Trip $12.00.
Tickets will be on sale Sept. 10 and 11. Three trains each way daily, carrying elegant free chair cars and Pullman sleepers.
Call at City Office, 12 N. Tejon St.

You Haven't Made the Trip Trip in Colorado "The Georgetown Loop," only $3.00 every Sunday. Trains leave Colorado Springs at 7.35 a. m. and 8 a. m. Colorado & Southern railway.

Peach Day Excursion
to Grand Junction Sept. 10 to 13, via Rio Grande RR.
$12.00 Round Trip—$12.00.
Tickets on sale Sept. 10 and 11; return Sept. 16. Uptown office 16 N. Tejon St.

September Excursions
Realizing that September is the most beautiful month in the year to make a visit to your friends in the east, the management of the Rock Island Route takes pleasure in announcing a one-fare rate with two dollars added to all points up to Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Memphis, including Oklahoma and Indian territory points, on September 7 and 21, with return limit of October 31.
On these dates special train will leave Colorado Springs 3:55 p. m., passing through Iowa and Illinois points at desirable time next day and arriving Chicago 8.30 p. m. Tickets are also available on regular trains. As is well known, the Rock Island is the only line running directly east from Colorado Springs, and the service is all that could be desired by the most fastidious traveler. Make your sleeping car reservations early and yet full information regarding your autumn outing at city ticket office, 12 Pike's Peak ave., 'phone No. 78. W. W. Wood, G. A. Pass. Dept.

Denver and Return $2.90
Via Colorado and Southern R'y. Sept. 8, limit 10 days to return. Eight trains each way daily.

Half Rates to Colorado Points
and return, via Colorado and Southern R'y. Sept. 8, limit 10 days.

Peach Day Excursion.
For the Peach Day celebration at Grand Junction, Sept. 10 to 13. The Colorado Midland railway will sell to that point and return at the very low rate of
$12.00—Round Trip—$12.00.
Tickets will be on sale Sept. 10 and 11.

Excursion Rates to State Points
Sept. 8. One fare for round trip. Via Colorado and Southern R'y., limit 10 days

Denver and Return $2.90
Via Colorado and Southern R'y. Sept. 8, limit 10 days to return. Eight trains each way daily.

One Fare for Round Trip
to point on Colorado and Southern R'y, Sept. 8; limit 10 days.

One Fare and $2.00.
For round trip to Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Paul, via Colorado & Southern Ry, September 7; limit October 31. Finest trains, fastest time

Santa Fe Route
Trains to Denver leave Colorado Springs
4:40 a. m.
5:50 a. m.
7:35 a. m.
8.00 a. m.
10:15 a. m.
10:50 a. m.
4.10 p. m.
6.30 p. m.
An equal number of trains leave Denver returning at convenient hours.
C. C. Hoyt,
'Phone 54. City Passenger Agent.

The Far Famed Georgetown Loop
and beautiful Clear Creek canon, only $3.00 for the trip, every Sunday via Colorado & Southern railway. Trains at 7:35 a. m. and 8 a. m.

Peach Day Excursion
to Grand Junction Sept. 10 to 13, via Rio Grande RR.
$12.00—Round Trip $12.00.
Tickets on sale Sept. 10 and 11; return Sept. 16. Uptown office 16 N. Tejon St.

Perfect Passenger Service to Denver
Via the Colorado and Southern railway. Depot, east end of Pike's Peak ave. Leave Colorado Springs 4.40 a. m., 5.50 a. m., 8.00 a. m., 7.35 a. m., 10.50 a. m., 10.15 a. m., 4.10 p. m. 6.30 p. m. City Ticket Office, No. 15 North Tejon street.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE "PARAMOUNT" MAKER.

(Special Correspondence.)

Washington, Sept. 1.—Bryan has been identified with three "paramount" issues, so which he has, with all due solemnity, dedicated his life, and pledged his powers to engraft upon the national legislation of the country.

When in the Fifty-second congress, nine years ago, he was an ardent champion of free trade, in a speech, long and brilliant, he declared that "a protective tariff was conceived in greed and nurtured in iniquity, raised in economy and the meat Khan founded principle that ever cursed this country." Yet a protective tariff bill was passed by the first congress and approved by Washington. Bryan further declared that he would fight the protective system as long as there was anything to remedy. The struggle between protection and free trade went against him. The people repudiated free trade and Bryan dropped it. It was not wise to "paramount" free trade when it would not make votes.

Four years ago, realizing that he must "paramount" something else, he took up silver and worked it with all the force of his eloquence. That in turn was repudiated by the people and dropped by Bryan. All his wild prophecies have been proven to be false by the prosperous facts of recent experience.

This year, he concluded to let free trade alone, touch lightly on free silver and "paramount" imperialism, and he is working it in the same prophet promising, reckless fashion. In opposing protection he denounced Washington, in advocating free silver he ran counter to all financial experience, in denouncing expansion he reflects on Jefferson. After a few more campaigns he may possibly get into line and strike something that is right, but at present there is a big dent in the public confidence as to the accuracy of his prophetic powers and as to his leadership ability.

As the silver crown of thorns stampeded the Chicago convention but failed to stampede the country, so the golden crown of imperialism will have no terrors for the people as long as proof of its existence depends on the assertion of the Nebraska prophet who said that the gold standard would starve everybody except the money changers and the money owners.

A study of Mr. Bryan's late speeches emphasizes the well known truth that it is easier to be critical than to be correct.

It is perhaps worth while at the present stage of political misapprehension to turn aside from assertion and look at some facts as revealed by the conduct of the United States in dealing with Puerto Rico. Sentiment is hard to weigh and difficult to appraise at its true market value, but facts are tangible evidence of intention whether they be good or bad.

The so-called imperial administration of McKinley has, according to the published statements of Puerto Ricans, relieved the inhabitants of that fair Atlantic island of the following:

Stamped paper duty on the transfer of property.

Personal certificates.

Passports.

Export duties.

Tax on professions, trades and occupations.

Import duties have been made nominal, and the Puerto Ricans have been given power to polish them altogether.

Tribute to Spain.

Tribute to the Veraguas family.

Tribute to the colonial minister.

War tribute in time of peace.

Navy tribute.

Pensions to retired Spaniards.

Support of mounted police.

Military courts for political offenders.

Mayors appointed by the government.

A military governor.

All these burdens have been lifted from the shoulders of our Puerto Ricans and in addition to these negative benefits, they have been given the following:

Habeas corpus.

Courts of justice composed of Puerto Rican magistrates.

A modern free school system.

Uniform currency.

Regularity in exchange.

Autonomous municipal rule.

Increased right of suffrage.

Native police force.

Free justice and quick procedure.

Representation in the executive council.

A house of representatives to legislate for the island.

No people were ever treated more generously, and under the new regime business has doubled in volume in two years. Burdens have been lifted, liberty has been extended, education has been advanced, business has increased, and the people are prosperous and grateful. In a short time their loyalty to the United States government will put to the blush many of those who try to blind truth by calling the best government on earth an imperial despotism.

The silver orators from Bryan down are never tired of reiterating that the gold standard is established solely in the interest of the creditor class, who want whatever is due them paid in the best and highest kind of money. They assume that the debtor class is the poor who owe money, and that the creditor class is the rich to whom money is always due. On this ground they endeavor to foment hatred and bitterness among the poor against the rich, and to array class against class and employe against employer. To stir up such jealousies and hatreds opens the road to anarchy, and anarchy leads to the destruction of government.

But it is not true that the poor are the debtor class, and the rich the creditor class. As a matter of fact the great majority of people belong to both classes, having money coming to them from one direction and having to pay it out in another. It is, therefore, difficult to draw any hard and fast line to separate the debtors from the creditors. But if there is a creditor class in this country, a set of people to whom that designation is peculiarly applicable, it is not composed of the men who handle large sums of money and who are engaged in carrying on great enterprises. They, for the most part, are debtors.

The real creditor class is composed of working men and women, of employes in every walk of business, of salaried people, and of depositors in banks, especially depositors in savings banks. These are the men and women to whom money is always due and who are entitled, if anybody in all the world is, to the best and most stable money that can be devised. A fluctuating money, varying from time to time, is to them a condemnation of poverty and loss.

A working man, no matter what his labor may be, who starts to work on Monday morning, is a creditor at nightfall for the amount of his day's wages, and at the end of the week he is a creditor for six days' pay. Whether a man works by the day, by the week, by the month, or by the year, he is always a creditor, for he must give his services first.

But above all it is the savings bank depositor who is the chief of creditors, and who in laying by his money for "a rainy day" should, when he comes to draw it out, have just as good money paid as he deposited. To these creditors who are saving day by day their hard-earned wages and salaries, Bryanism and 16 to 1 would be disaster, ruin and despair.

The most delicate constitution can safely use Ballard's Horehound Syrup. It is a sure and pleasant remedy for coughs, loss of voice, and all throat and lung troubles. Price 25 and 50 cents. Heiney, Arcularius Drug Co., 21 South Tejon street.

Beautiful Menu Dance Work

At very attractive prices, at Ottis's, No. 8 E. Pike's Peak ave.

GAZETTE WANT ADS

Having more than DOUBLE the Circulation of any other paper published in Colorado Springs, these columns offer special inducements to the advertiser.

5 cents per line per day.
25 cents per line per week.

Prepayment Invariably Required

ANSWERS TO "ADS."

M—24, 30, 36, 38, 43, 44.
N—32, 34, 35, 36, 44.
O—30, 34, 38, 39, 43, 44, 44, 45, 52, 55, 57.
Miscellaneous E. A. D., E. D., J. E. L., M. B., N. 13.

WANTED HELP.

WANTED — Ladies and gentlemen to learn barber trade; 7 weeks completes; positions guaranteed; constant practice; expert instructions; tools furnished; largest college in the world; write for particulars. Moler's Barber college, Denver, Colo.

ENGINEERS, firemen, Machinists and electricians. Send 10 cents for new 40-page pamphlet, containing list of questions asked by Examining Board of Engineers. George A. Keller, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Two first class lady barbers; steady position; Moler graduates only; $15.00 per week. Apply Brunswick Barber Shop.

WANTED—Sober reliable man for janitor and general work; must furnish good recommendation. Address P 17 Gazette.

WANTED—At once, several general housework girls to fill orders now waiting. Room 7 Midland block. Telephone 602-B.

WANTED Carpenter work in exchange for real estate. Hastings Bros., 104 South Tejon.

WANTED—Good strong German girl for housework; no cooking. 409 North Cascade.

WANTED Good house man who understands waiting on table. Room 7 Midland block.

WANTED—Assistant, lady or gent, light work, pay daily. Address Relish, Gazette.

WANTED—Girl for general housework; wages $5. Apply 304 East Dale street.

WANTED—Girl for general housework; must be good cook. 130 North Tejon.

WANTED Four experienced skirt and waist hands. 525 North Weber street.

WANTED — White or colored girl for housework. 12 South Corona.

WANTED—Girl to do general housework. 1812 North Tejon.

WANTED SITUATIONS.

WANTED—Position as stenographer and typewriter; salary not an much object as location in Colorado Springs. Miss H. M. D., 8 El Paso block.

WANTED Position by experienced stenographer and typewriter; thoroughly familiar with stocks; references. Address K 27 Gazette.

WANTED First class stenographer, lady, wants position in Colorado Springs. Address Stenographer, Box 818 Cripple Creek, Colorado.

SITUATION WANTED — Young lady stenographer with three years best experience in Chicago; references. Address O 18 Gazette.

WANTED Situation as cook in boarding house or general housework. 317 East Cimarron.

WANTED—Housework by day; cooking and serving a specialty. 318 East St. Vrain.

GOOD COOK wants general housework, $30.00 per month. Call 615 East Platte.

WANTED—Situation for Swedish girl for housework. Room 7 Midland block.

WANTED—Situation by a good cook in small family. 112 W. Rio Grande.

STUDENT wants to work for room and board. Addr. F. P. 16 Gazette.

WANTED Work by the day. Call at 27 East Cache la Poudre street.

WANTED HOUSES & ROOMS.

WANTED Two rooms for light housekeeping, close in, ground floor, modern; will supply dishes; must not be over $5 a week. Address Box 467 City.

WANTED To buy 6 to 8 room residence, close in, not to exceed $4,000; state price and location. Addr. Box 11, City.

WANTED Board and room by young couple; private family preferred; must be reasonable. Address A. M. J., Gazette.

WOULD take care of furnished house while owners are away; no children; good care. Address O M, Gazette.

WANTED 4 to 7-room furnished house, modern, close in. Will take for six months or year. M. L. Gazette.

WANTED Three unfurnished rooms for housekeeping or 3 to 5 room house. Address Box Q 18, Gazette.

WANTED—About October 1, 6 or 8 room house, modern, close in; permanent. Address Box 466 City.

WANTED—Four or five room furnished house, close in; reasonable. Address A. B. C. Gazette.

WANTED 2 or 3 unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping. North end preferred. 17 East Bijou.

WANTED—Three rooms for light housekeeping, close in preferred. M. 24, Gazette.

WANTED—Three or four rooms furnished for light housekeeping. O 37 Gazette.

WANTED—Rooming and boarding house in good locality. Address P 15 Gazette.

LIST your property with Riedel, Torrey & Co., Exchange Bank Block.

WANTED MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—To buy good second hand two-horse delivery wagon; also set medium weight double harness; both must be good and cheap. Address The Fountain Trading Co., Fountain, Colo.

WANTED—Housekeepers to know that The Elite laundry does flat work such as bed and table linen from 35 to 50 cents per dozen. 117-119 North Tejon st. Tel 97.

WANTED—Will take care of furnished houses for parties leaving city with their housework unmasked; can furnish city references. Address B 197, Gazette.

WANTED—Horses to pasture $1 a month. Fine feed. East Colorado Springs Land company, Carmack, Agent, 827 East Cache la Poudre.

WANTED—To buy for half cash and half good listed mining stock, a modern house, North end. Address P. O. Box 53, City.

WANTED—All kinds of curtains at a private hand laundry; city references. Mrs. Kay, 518 E. St. Vrain.

WANTED—To sell cheap, one complete barber outfit, at once. Address P 13 Gazette.

WANTED $4,000 in good real estate security. Address P 14 Gazette.

WANTED MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Use of conveyance for one hour each day. Call at 416 East Kiowa.

WANTED—Young shoat at 27 West Huerfano street.

TO RENT FURNISHED.

TO RENT—Furnished, desirable houses in all parts of the city. Come see us. J. W. Coffey, Phone 476. 13 North Tejon st.

TO RENT Furnished, large nice room to gentleman; hot and cold water, steam heat; privilege of bath; $12.50 per month. 333 North Tejon street.

TO RENT—Furnished, a four roomed cottage, close in, for six or seven months, to two or three adults. Address L. M. B. Gazette.

TWO gentlemen can secure nice room, heat and light included, and very close in, at $1.50 each. 308 South Walnut.

TO RENT—One large room, neatly furnished, for light housekeeping, in quiet first house north of Pike's Peak.

TO RENT—Three well furnished rooms with bath in a new new house, near car line. Address O 17 Gazette.

TO RENT—Furnished, neat, cheerful room, close in; private family; $2.00 a week. Address H. J. H. Gazette.

TO RENT—Three furnished rooms cheap; everything new, neat and clean, new house. 423 West Bijou.

LARGE furnished room, southern exposure, with privilege of light housekeeping. 24 Franklin street.

TO RENT—Furnished bed room to gentleman or lady, with use of kitchen. 610 High street.

WANTED Second-hand, an all brass bed, strictly high grade. Address card, T. Gazette office.

TO RENT—Large pleasant rooms with alcoves; private family. 16 East Willamette.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping; bath. 717 South Tejon.

TWO ROOMS for light housekeeping; also one bed room. 430 East Bijou.

FURNISHED room with bath, $8.00 per month. 811 North Wahsatch.

TO RENT—Front room, modern, $6.00 per month. 27 North El Paso.

TO RENT One furnished room and tent, close in. 617 South Weber.

TO RENT—Three furnished housekeeping rooms. 518 South Weber.

TO RENT—Nicely furnished rooms. 30 East Cornillia.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms; 9 E. Willamette ave.

FRONT room, modern, 507 North Tejon.

NICE front room, $6.00. 11 S. Tejon.

TO RENT UNFURNISHED.

TO RENT—Unfurnished for light housekeeping, three light, newly papered, and painted rooms; large front room, large alcove and large side room, with bay window and private lavatory and closet; exclusive use of upstairs hall and use of bath; hot water, furnace heat and electric light. 1205 No. Tejon st.

TO RENT—Three nice large unfurnished rooms for housekeeping; use of bath; references exchanged. 809 North Wahsatch.

FOR RENT—A new brick, 1 block from Antlers. Enquire next to Park Hotel.

ROOMS, ground floor housekeeping if desired. 321 East Pike's Peak.

TO RENT BUSINESS.

TO RENT—Large livery barn, good location. Chas. P. Bennett, 5 Pike's Peak.

TO RENT—Dr. Tucker's old office. Apply 306 East Pike's Peak avenue.

FOR SALE REAL ESTATE.

SOUTH END REALTY CO.
701 SOUTH TEJON STREET.
SEE THE SOUTH END MAN'S
NEW LIST OF "SNAPS."

6-room, lot 75x75; barn, easy terms.
4-room, new, close to car line on installment, $900.
2-room, corner lot, $400; $10 per month down.
3-room, $300 down; $1,100.
5-room, $200 down; $1,100.
3-room, lawn and shade; $15 down; $12.50 per month, $600.

Full lot, two houses, 7 and 3-room, close in, easy, $3,300.
5-room, new, modern house, shade; easy, $2,300.
5-room, modern, shade, lawn, $2,150, terms to suit buyer.

Good hotel, $1,000 down; balance $50.00 per month, $4,000.
9-room rooming house, $800 down; balance $30.00 per month; $3,000. This is a snap.
13-room rooming house to rent; furniture and fixtures for sale, $1,600. Terms to suit. Close.
4-room, lawn, shade, $200 down; $15 per month, $1,300.

Bristol Heights lots; terms to suit buyers.

Cunningham addition; lots at your own terms.

BUSINESS INVESTMENTS.

A live paying grocery, meats, hay and grain business.

Small grocery stock and fixtures; good location.

Hay and grain business paying $80 per month; $500.

A good family driving horse, $50.00.

Family driving horse, buggy and harness, $55.00.

Largest span of mules in the city, with wagon and harness, at a bargain.

List your property with the South End man. He has buyers.

SOUTH END REALTY CO.
701 South Tejon street.

ARENSDALE PROPERTY.

All lots have a frontage of 50 feet. The location is unsurpassed. If you are looking for an investment or a home don't fail to see Arensdale. While the payments are very reasonable they are sufficient to secure a good class of buildings. I have $8,000 to loan at 7 per cent. Property for sale and rent in all parts of the city. Insurance in best companies.

W. L. Cook,
10 East Pike's Peak ave.

J. W. Coffey,
REAL ESTATE
LOANS AND INSURANCE.
13 NORTH TEJON. 'PHONE 476.

FOR SALE—A Canon City home, one-half block, bearing fruit, close to business center. Will sell at a bargain or trade for Colorado Springs real estate. Address B. Box 1, Colorado Springs.

SPRINGER & CAMP,
114½ NO. TEJON ST.

REAL ESTATE, RENTS, LOANS.
Formerly 2 No. Tejon st.

FOR SALE REAL ESTATE.

DOWNER,
"THE REAL ESTATE MAN,"
CALLS
YOUR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION
TO
HIS REVISED LIST OF HOUSES.
HE
HAS SOLD SEVERAL HOMES
IN
THE PAST TEN DAYS
AND
THEY ARE DROPPED FROM THE LIST.
HE HAS OTHER PROPERTY
WHICH
IS NOW ADVERTISED BELOW.

16 room, north, close in, very fine ..$15,000
14 room, fine location, close in 15,000
18 room, best location, north 11,000
11 room, north, modern, on car line ..10,000
10 room, 100x150, on car line 8,500
10 room, north, close car, modern 6,500
8 room, north, modern, on car line 5,500
8 room, very close in, modern 4,750
16 rooms, east, 3 lots, 4 cottages 4,500
16 room, four cottages, south 4,200
10 room, three cottages, east 4,000
8 room, east, furnished 4,000
12 room, two cottages, modern, north ..4,000
7 room, north, modern, full lot 3,850
8 room, modern, east, very nice 3,800
7 room, new, modern, on corner 3,600
6 room, north, close in, modern 3,700
7 room, north, modern, close in 3,700
7 room, on corner, barn, large, nice. 3,600
7 room, close, modern, brick 3,500
8 room, full lot, north, modern 3,400
8 room, modern, north, lawn, trees .. 3,550
7 room, full lot, on car, modern 3,400
9 room, modern, east, fine view 3,300
7 room, two cottages, close in 3,200
12 room, three cottages, south 3,200
7 room, neat, close in, east 3,100
7 room, 2 blocks from Alamo, close .. 2,900
5 room, bath, trees, on corner 2,750
11 room, 2 cottages, modern, south .. 3,500
5 room, lawn, trees, close in 2,500
5 room, Brookside, modern, barn .. 2,750
4-room, nearly new, modern 2,600
5-room, bath, full lot, west 2,300
5 room, east, bath, range, terms 2,000
5 rooms, barn, easy terms, south 2,
7 rooms, close, bath, nice 2,400
7 room, shade, full lot, east 2,
8 room, north, shade trees, lawn 2,300
8 room, easy terms, bath, lights 2,300
7 room, south, close in, shrubbery .. 1,900
10 room, south, investment, corner .. 1,750
5 room, plain, east, full lot 1,600
7 room, near car, south front, barn. 1,300
7 room, lot 50x200, close in 1,
6 room, West side, easy terms 1,
5 room, trees, full lot, barn 1,
4 room, easy terms, bath, barn 1,
5 room, lot 50x120, fruit trees 1,
6 room, West side, good cellar 1,
8 room house, easy terms, plain 1,
7 room, easy terms, lawn, trees 1,
6 room, two cottages, southwest 1,
5 room, cottage, new, one block car. 1,
5 room cottage, corner, corner, cheap. 1,
4 room, cottage, full lot, shrubbery .. 1,
3 room, cottage, full lot, south 1,
4 room cottage, lot 50x142, south 1,
4 room, full lot, easy terms, south .. 1,

DON'T FAIL
TO SEE
DOWNER.
104½ Pike's Peak ave. Phone 142.

$15,000

5 lots, corner Cascade and Boulder, each lot 50x135 feet, two large frame residences, 16 rooms each, large barn; the ground is worth more than we ask for all.

$12,000

Corner, 100x180, large 22 room modern house, 2 hot water heating plants; rents for $75 per month. This is a good paying investment.

$17,000

100x180, corner, one block from business, two houses, pays good interest on the price.

$11,000

Modern 10 room house, lot 96 feet front by 264 feet deep; lawn, shade, nice location; will rent for $150 per month. This is a big paying investment.

$4,500

A four section brick flat near Depot hotel, 50x100 feet of ground, pays rental of $40 per month.

We have plenty of good paying investments in Colorado Springs Real Estate.

C. E. TYLER & CO.
17 North Tejon St.

KENNEDY, STOTE & CO.
8 NORTH TEJON STREET.

We give below what we consider nothing but

REAL BARGAINS.

LOTS.

Beautiful full lot, 1500 block North Tejon $2,100
Corner, N. Tejon, south and west front, 100x180 3,000
Pair of fine full lots, North Nevada, $2,500 both each 1,275
Good lot, east side 600
Desirable corner, 100x180, North Nevada, south of college 2,000
Lots on North Weber street, 1400 block 1,000

RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

Beautiful suburban home, fine grounds, big trees, nice modern cottage and smaller houses on place. This is an ideal country place and is one of the cheapest properties ever offered in Colorado Springs. For a few days only the price is $7,000; good terms.

Fine residence, East St. Vrain street, lot 85x70 beautiful home, $8,000 terms, $5,000.

Elegant residence, North Nevada, full lot, fine lawn and trees, barn, thoroughly modern, seven rooms; price $6,500.

KENNEDY, STOTE & CO.
Real Estate, Insurance, Loans.

CHAS. P. BENNETT.
Real Estate, Insurance, Loans.
5 Pike's Peak ave.

Good bargain in furniture for a 8-room house, close in, and the house for rent at $18 month.

Good interest paying house and lot on East Willamette, near Gardell school; price $1,050; rents for $12.00 month. Easy terms.

A house and lot on Franklin street paying good interest $1,425.

Good values in Weber street residence property: A new house, of eight rooms, full lot, modern, full lot and stable, $6,250.

A large residence on Weber street, close in, west front, $7,750.

Fine residence on same street, east front, five minutes walk from business, $7,000.

Six room house at Brookside, rented for $15 month, $1,350.

Six-room house on Grant avenue on monthly payments, $1,600.

Four-room house on Midland avenue on monthly payments, $1,100.

Chas. P. Bennett,
5 Pike's Peak.

A. L. Rich and Co., 104 Pike's Peak ave. Call attention to the following, each of which is a bargain in itself.

No. 1—7-room house (3 rooms not finished), corner lot, northeast, $1,800.

No. 2—8-room modern home, Wood avenue, now building; come in and investigate.

No. 3—Two seven room houses, building; each $3,000.

No. 4—7-room house, Colorado City; owner has to leave. Must sell. Price $1,700.

No. 5—10-room, good location, worth $3,000; has to sell. Will you offer $2,300?

No. 6—8 rooms, south. A grand investment at $2,600.

No. 7—Three houses, 12 rooms, rental $45. Price $3,300.

No. 8—Eight rooms and bath, east, $3,000.

No. 9—7 rooms (three not finished) fully modern, $2,100.

A. L. Rich and Co.,
104 Pike's Peak ave.

AM ABOUT to leave the city. My residence, 1105 N. Weber, 8 rooms, modern house, for sale at a bargain on or before September 8th. C. B. King.

NICE 3 room house in the south part of the city, moderate price. S. B. Scholz & Co., 10 Pike's Peak.

FOR SALE REAL ESTATE.

PIKE'S PEAK REALTY CO.,
104½ Pike's Peak ave.

Good homes for sale on easy payments.

10-room house, east $3,000
8-room house, west 5,000
8-room house, west 5,000
8-room house, west 4,500
6-room house, west 4,000
8-room house, west 2,800
8-room house, west 2,700
5-room house, west 2,600
5-room house, west 3,300
5-room house, west 1,850
5-room house, west 1,500
5-room house, west 1,750
5-room house, west 1,600
8-room house, east 2,300
6-room house, east 1,100
4-room house, east 900
8-room house, north 2,100
6-room house, north 3,300
6-room house, north 3,500
7-room house, south 2,700
7-room house, south 2,500
3-room house, south 1,200
2-room house, south 1,000
14 rooms, suitable for a rooming house, two blocks from P. O. $4,000

FOR SALE—

A fine ranch of 80 acres on the Divide in the Palmer Belt, for sale at a sacrifice, $3,000.

We have several choices to trade for city property.

Furnished and unfurnished houses and rooms for rent.

104½ Pike's Peak ave.

PERKINS, MORTON & CO.,
7 SOUTH TEJON STREET.

A full lot on Washington avenue, facing south; between Sixth and Seventh; a great bargain if taken at once.

Twelve lots, corner, facing south and east; North Weber street, $2,400.

90x150 on Cascade avenue, facing west; south of reservation $3,500.

90x100 feet on corner, Cascade avenue, south of reservation $3,500.

8-room modern house, facing south on Colorado avenue. Between Second and Fourth streets, $3,750.

Ask us about 100x150 on North Tejon street, south of reservation.

PERKINS, MORTON & CO.,
Successors to Wortman, Perkins & Co.

IRVINE AND COTTEN.

Choice N. Tejon street lots 50 to $1,100
Choice N. Nevada lots, $850 to 1,000
A fine North Weber lot, only 1,350
Colorado avenue lot 450
A beautiful West side lot 900
East side lot, high and slightly 300
Cunningham addition lots 200
A good lot on Spruce street car line.. 750
North Corona lots 750
$3,000 buys a fully modern 6-room house, well located, north, on cross street.
$2,400 buys 5-room new, modern house, good east and west front, north.
$5,000 on easy terms will locate you in an 8 room fully modern house, large stable, full lot, five blocks north, dirt cheap.

Irvine and Cotten,
22½ North Tejon street.

THE SHOW FRUIT RANCH
OF WESTERN COLORADO.
AN UNEQUALED OPPORTUNITY.

811 MAJOR RANCH, near Grand Junction, 40 acres. Also fine fruit trees, excellent irrigation, 8 room house, large barn and outhouses. Send to us for ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET full describing same. Why not go and inspect same on Peach day, September 11 to 15? Take advantage of low railroad rates then. See the great exhibit of fruit and the new fruit evaporator (with a daily capacity of 10,000 lbs.) in full operation.

For terms and further particulars address

Lyons and Johnson,
1362 Fifteenth street, Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE
87 acres,
Joining city limits,
Suitable for acre tracts
or to plat into lots;
4 water mains run to it.
Cheap at $1,000 per acre.
We will sell
Or
Trade
Away below that figure.

C. E. TYLER & CO.
17 N. Tejon.

SPRINGER AND CAMP,
114½ NORTH TEJON.

For Sale Eight room house and lot, good location, close in, for $1,000. Payments.

Large lot, two 5-room houses, new, not far out. A snap at $1,800.

To Trade Two vacant lots for a 3 to 4 house that can be moved.

If you desire to purchase, sell, trade, or rent, don't fail to see me.

FOR SALE—Fine ranch of 31 acres, one hour's drive from Colorado Springs, two good dwelling houses, bath house, steam heat, plenty of stock buildings, hay barn and machinery. Complete water works, pond stocked with fish, stock scales, blacksmith shop, forty acres in alfalfa. One hundred tons hay in stack. Price thirteen thousand dollars. Will take part pay in Colorado Springs property. Address J. W. Scott, Box 324, City.

FOR SALE.
$3,800.

Right in town,
8 rooms, bath, range.
Barn and full lot.
Only two blocks from business.
is a good location.

C. E. TYLER & CO.
17 North Tejon.

FOR SALE—
5 rooms, bath; electric lights $1,500
4-roomed new house, only 1,200
8 rooms, modern, north 5,000
6 rooms, modern, north 4,000
Remember I have moved my office to No. 2 North Tejon street.

N. W. Terrill.

COST $3,350 TO BUILD.

A nice 8-room modern house, new, lot 50x104; cost $3,350 to build; our price, $3,000.

We have some exceptional bargains in 4 to 7 room houses on West side.

Riedel, Torrey and Co.,
Exchange Bank block.

FOR SALE 8-room house, south front, full lot, on good street; small amount down; balance monthly payments.

Five rooms, full lot, east front, well located; also on installments.

Tiffany and Osborn,
Room 29 Postoffice block.

IF YOU want a cheap house on the west side see S. B. Scholz & Co., 10 Pike's Peak.

WE HAVE bargains in vacant lots in all sections.

S. B. Scholz and Co.,
10 Pike's Peak.

FOR SALE—Three room cottage, west side, near car line. Address O 28 Gazette.

List your property with Riedel, Torrey & Co., Exchange Bank Block.

LOTS on Colorado avenue. Address O 37 Gazette.

ONE room house; 510 Pine street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRAFTSMAN—Blue printing, map drawing, machine designs. Patents obtained for inventions. Room 10 El Paso block. Phone 11. Charges reasonable.

FOR SALE Store fixtures suitable for dry goods. Inquire room 1 McIntyre-Barnett building.

FOR SALE MINING.

FOR SALE—An excellent property in East Beaver, Eight shaft, first-class timbered. 17 N. Willamette, or 214 N. Tejon.

FOR SALE—HORSES, BICYCLES

FOR SALE—Good family outfit, seven-year-old bay horse, two-seated cut under surrey and harness. 802 South Sahwatch.

FOR SALE—Stylish driving mare, five years old, gentle; rubber tired road wagon and single harness. 546 East Bijou.

FOR SALE—Pony, excellent rider and driver; fast traveler. A bargain for Address P. O. Box 824.

FOR SALE—A buy mare for riding or driving. To be seen at stables, rear 419 North Cascade.

FOR SALE—Two good horses, spring wagon and double harness. New York bakery.

FOR SALE—Light, rubber tire, Studebaker buggy, slightly used; 25 W. Bijou.

GOOD work horse, 440 East Platte.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.

BY AUCTION—Without Reserve—

Thursday, September 6,

Household furniture of eight room house. Sale will commence at 10 a. m. precisely, at the house,

1411 Wood Avenue,

J. W. Coffey, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—All my real estate property, consisting three store rooms (brick); also eight cottages all on West side; must be sold soon. Call and look at my stock of drugs and groceries. O. Parker, 701 West Huerfano.

DAVENPORT
Has just received
lot of mint carpets
and Art squares.
12 East Huerfano.

FOR SALE—Several articles of household furniture, bureau, lounge, dining table, book case, carpet, etc. Call 635 North Wahsatch.

FOR SALE—8 folding beds, 2 extension dining tables, chairs, etc., nearly new; also some old tables. 18 N. Oak.

FOR SALE—Furniture of a fifteen room house; ill health compels a change. 324 East Pike's Peak.

FOR SALE—Cheap, 1 good hand school furniture. Inquire 61 N. Tejon st.

FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE Hot bed sash, iron beds, carpets, stoves, etc.; make an offer; also one surrey, horse and harness, all in good condition; $125 worth double; one good family nag, light road buggy and harness, first class, $40; three milch Jersey cows, $35 with calves; one gent's wheel $40.00. 1401 Colorado avenue. Call at once.

FOR SALE—Very cheap Hall's safe about 1 foot 8 inch bore by 2 and one Howard tower clock. Call at 237 North Weber street.

FOR SALE—Horse and phaeton, with M. C. Oaks; perfectly reliable horse for lady to drive. 214 North Tejon street.

FOR SALE Very cheap, absolutely new Webster dictionary. For further particulars apply M. 22, Gazette office.

FOR SALE—Nearly new, canopy top, double seated surrey. Colombas Buggy Co., rear 113 N. Tejon.

FOR SALE Cheap, almost new Babcock rubber tired runabout. Columbus Buggy Co., 112 North Tejon.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred black minorca and langshan hens, 75 cents. Box 146.

FOR SALE Carriage, open or closed, at pleasure. 708 East Boulder street.

FOR SALE—Fine camp wagon. Murray's Blacksmith shop, 7 E. Cucharras.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Fine hand laundry ..... $ 1,200
Rooming house, city in 2nd place 875
Well located barber shop 800
Transfer and delivery business 800
Cigar business, excellent stand 1,
Tea and coffee business; terms to suit 1,200
Hand and steam laundry 1,600
Best bicycle business in town 1,000
Best restaurant and rooming house in city 2,000
Grocery and market, close in 2,500
The best cigar and pool business 5,000
A fine retail business, money maker. 7,000
Retail boot and shoe business 10,000

See us if you want to buy or sell.

Riedel, Torrey and Co.,
Exchange Bank block.

CO-OPERATION makes wealth. Guaranteed monthly income from small investment; established, legitimate business. Write at once for particulars. Vaughan, Parmenter and Co., 221 Rialto building, Chicago.

$100.00 cash, balance pay as you win, buys 25 strictly lawful (so called) slot machines for drinks, cigars or cash. Will earn $2.00 and upward weekly each. Earl Clark and Co., Furniture Manufacturers, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Hotel, 25 rooms, doing excellent business. Owner has other interests. Address O 41 Gazette.

WANTED—To buy grocery, or grocery and market, not over $1,500. Address R. T. C., Gazette.

WANTED—To buy grocery, or grocery and market, not over $1,500. Address R. T. C., Gazette.

FOR SALE—Blacksmith shop, stock and tools, cheap. Inquire 7 East Cucharras.

FOR SALE—Rooming house, close in. Address P 13 Gazette.

TO LOAN.

DAVISON, 118 East Pike's Peak loans money on house and office furniture, cattle, horses, life insurance policies, notes and all kinds of security and valuables. No commission; no delay.

MONEY on office and household furniture, pianos, or any good security. Finkelstein Bros., 2½ First National Bank building.

WE PAY interest on all amounts from $10 up. Can be withdrawn at any time.

A. L. Rich and Co.,
104 Pike's Peak ave.

TO LOAN—Various sums at 6 to 8 per cent. Wm. G. Shepcott, Gazette building.

MONEY TO LOAN on mining stock. E. F. Hinckley, 20 Pike's Peak avenue.

MINES AND MINING.

PRATT'S MINING TIPS for 1900 sent free. Pike's Peak Mining Tips, the only Mining Tips published for the mining men of the Pike's Peak region, is to be published hereafter. For sale at all news stands, or sent prepaid on receipt of price by the publishers, Pratt Mining Tips Co., Denver, Colo.

STANDARD assay office, 111 Pearl street, Denver. Accurate assays for gold, silver and lead; analysis of all commercial metals.

LOST.

LOST—Certificate No. 1058 for 1,000 shares "Progress Gold Mining Co." and certificate No. 2332, for 1,000 shares "Lexington Gold Mining Co.," transfer on same has been stopped; finder return to Moulder, Wheelman & Young, 4 First National Bank block.

LOST—On the Cripple Creek stage road, gentleman's silver monogram cuff case containing considerable money and valuable papers. Return to John H. Kelahan, Colorado Springs, or leave at this office, and receive liberal reward.

LOST—Lady's pocket book containing money, probably in vicinity of North park on Bijou street. Reward. Return to 414 East Willamette or 19 Pike's Peak avenue. Zimmerman.

LOST—At postoffice, Wednesday evening, pocketbook containing $20.00. Finder will be liberally rewarded if returned to 16 East Cornillia.

LOST—Tuesday, a pearl and diamond stick pins. Liberal reward if returned to John Mallett, merchant tailor, 16 South Tejon.

LOST—White silk shawl; suitable reward. Mrs. Steinburg, Wasatch hotel.

FOUND.

FOUND—On North Nevada, block and tackle. Call at 21 East Kiowa.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

REDUCED RATES for rooms and board at Portland hotel, Manitou, from September 1, $5.00 per week, $1.00 a day for fall and winter. Hotel open every day in year; hot and cold baths free to guests.

LARGE, pleasant rooms, suitable for two, excellent table board; terms reasonable. 313 East Kiowa.

116 North Nevada ave. Nicely furnished rooms and first class board. Terms reasonable.

TO RENT—Rooms, furnished, with or without board. 807 Colorado avenue.

MANITOU—Board and room at reduced rates, 135 Ruxton avenue, Manitou.

CLAIRVOYANT AND PALMIST.

TELL your troubles to the madam. You can bet she will. She always and show many opportunities to be lucky and make money and earn a rich gold mine. Madame Isabelle, rooms 1 and 2, Old Post office block, 30 South Tejon upstairs.

JUST ARRIVED (now), the Baghdad Gypsey Fortune-Teller and Healer; all who have any trouble call and see this gifted lady; moles and superfluous hair removed from the face; magnetic treatment given; also vapor baths. 210 East Huerfano.

AVOID the 32 misfortunes by having Madame Street's paper, rabbit foot on your person. It will make you successful in business, politics, love or anything you wish. Price 50 cents, in plain sealed envelope. Box 346, Charleston, W. Va.

EDUCATIONAL.

TENTH year Preparatory Primary and Kindergarten school for boys and girls reopens September 20. Miss Henry may be seen at school, corner Cache la Poudre and Nevada avenue after September 3, between the hours of 10 and 12.

FROEBEL School for Kindergartners, thorough preparation; theory and practice combined; two years course. E. E. Smith, trainer. For further information apply to Miss Henry at school.

COLORADO SPRINGS ACADEMY FOR BOYS—Fall term begins Sept. 17. Prof. J. B. Walton, A. M., principal, Kiowa nick, corner Cache la Poudre and Tejon.

MR. ARTHUR KEW, B. A., gives tuition in languages, mathematics, etc. 1125 North Nevada.

VANCE SHORT-HAND SCHOOL, 8 Exchange Bank building. Send for catalogue.

INSURANCE

FIRE, LIFE and accident insurance in standard companies at lowest rates.

A. L. Rich and Co.,
104 Pike's Peak ave.

PERSONAL

CHRONIC case of 14 years standing or more cured.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT

Positively cured by Suchow's Rheumatic Remedy. See Crabtree's window, adjoining Alamo hotel.

PROFESSIONAL

STANDARD DETECTIVE AGENCY, 139 Washington st., Chicago, Ill., reliable service rendered in any part of the world. Write for terms. Confidential information and reports.

C. F. SPANGENBERG, teacher of violin, mandolin, guitar and banjo; orchestra music furnished for all occasions. 106 North Tejon street, second floor.

CARL NESS, teacher of violin, mandolin and guitar. 112 North Tejon street.

DR. [illegible]

BICY

BRIEF CITY ITEMS.

GAZETTE BRANCH OFFICE.

The office of the Gazette in Pueblo is located in the book store of Otis Atterberry, No. 217 South Union avenue, where any delay in the delivery of the Gazette by carriers may be reported.

DAILY WEATHER RECORD.

The following meteorological report is furnished by the Colorado college weather bureau. Observations recorded in 10-

Sept. 5, 6 p. m., to Sept. 6, 6 p. m.:

Temperature at 6 a. m.	54
Temperature at 12 m.	70
Temperature at 6 p. m.	72
Maximum temperature	78
Minimum temperature	
Mean temperature	
Max. barometric pressure, inches	24.31
Min. barometric pressure, inches	24.19
Mean velocity of wind, per hour	6
Max. velocity of wind, per hour	18
Relative humidity at 6 a. m.	72
Relative humidity at 12 m.	41
Relative humidity at 6 p. m.	
Mean relative humidity	53
Mean dew point	45
Precipitation in inches	0

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, Sept. 6.—Forecast for Colorado: Partly cloudy Friday; probably showers in southeast portion. Saturday partly cloudy; variable winds.

Lovers of art see Ashby's window.

Trunks repaired. Wise, 14 Pike's Peak avenue.

The regular weekly hop at the Elk hotel was held last night.

The Colorado Springs Transfer Co. moves, packs and stores household goods.

The noon-day prayer meeting will be led Friday by Mr. Boothly, at the First M. E. church.

Registration at Colorado College daily from 10 to 12, at 2 Perkins. Students are requested to register early.

Monte Rosa Rebekah lodge No. 4 will meet in Odd Fellows' hall this evening. Visiting members welcome.

The Iron Springs pavilion will be open for dancing every Thursday and Saturday evening during the season. Excellent music and splendid floor.

Handsome line seal skins, Persian lamb, sable, etc., made into fine garments to order. E. M. Kirschner, practical furrier, 18 Pike's Peak avenue.

To rent, rooms with vault in Gazette building. Apply business office.

Thurlow, Hutton & Williams, Postoffice block, have money to loan on real estate security in sums to suit borrowers.

Springer and Camp report the sale of house and lot No. 644 East Cimarron from Davis to Berkley; consideration, $1,100.

Kit Carson Circle No. 2, Ladies of the G. A. R., will meet in regular session this afternoon at 2:30, in G. A. R. hall, corner Huerfano street and Cascade avenue.

The Women Republican Workers will meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the ball room of the Alamo. Reports of committees will be given and important business transacted.

Downer the real estate man has just closed a deal for a five-room modern cottage, known as 313 South Tejon street, from Mrs. L. Bacharach to W. H. McIntyre. Consideration, $1,000.

The Broadmoor hotel and Casino will be kept open until September 15th or later. Nye and Rogers' contract for amusements ends on Saturday, the 8th, but this does not affect either hotel or Casino.

Only one warranty deed was filed with the county clerk yesterday. It was from Susan Gilman to Honora King; lot 8 in Sweet's subdivision of block 261 in addition No. 1 to the city. The consideration was indicated to be $500.

A special meeting of the Woman's Society for Christian Work of the First Presbyterian church will be held at the home of Mrs. E. M. De La Vergne, Ivywild, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. A special literary and musical programme has been prepared, and all women of the congregation are cordially invited to attend.

Miss Maud Martin, principal of the Ferris school, has returned to Colorado Springs and will be at the school building, 103 E. Cache la Poudre street every morning between the hours of 10 and 12 a. m.

A. F. Beers, the former clerk of the Elk hotel who was arrested on a charge of embezzlement said to have been committed in Texas, is again behind the desk at the hotel. He is now out on $1,000 bond from Justice Ruby's court. The Texas officers recently petitioned Governor Thomas for requisition papers for Beers but the petition was denied. Beers is held here by the local officers on a warrant sworn out in this city by the Dallas, Tex., deputy sheriff.

Friday evening has been the popular night at the casino all summer, the night when people put on their best clothes and take their stranger friends out to show them the sights. This is the last Friday of the season and a very large crowd is anticipated tonight. A number of dinner parties have been arranged at the casino in anticipation of the dancing this evening. Tomorrow afternoon the children have their last dance, and the casino will be formally closed at night with a grand display of fireworks and a dance.

More Cheap Excursions.

On September 8th and 22nd The Colorado Midland Ry. will sell tickets to any point on the line at one fare for the round trip. This means

Glenwood and return for	$12.00
Aspen and return for	12.00
Grand Junction and return for	15.00
Buena Vista and return for	6.00
Leadville and return for	8.00
Cripple Creek and return for	3.25

These tickets carry a long limit. Remember we have three through fast trains daily, carrying free reclining chairs, Pullman and observation cars. Ticket office, 13 N. Tejon street.

Chas. Chandler,
City Pass. Agt.

The Sorosis Shoe.

The new $3.50 shoe for women. All styles, at P. A. McCurdy's.

For Sale—Tickets to Chicago for lady and gentleman, cheap. Address B. W., Gazette.

Democratic Convention, Denver.

Round trip rate to Denver, via Santa Fe Route, Sept. 9th and morning trains of 10th, $2.50. Return limit Sept. 14th. Also same rate to Denver on Sept. 8th, and a rate of one fare round trip to all points within the state with return limit ten days.

White's Cream Vermifuge is perfectly harmless, and will remove every worm. It is also a tonic, and by its strengthening properties will restore to pale cheeks the rosy hue of health. Price 25 cents. Hefley, Arcularius Drug Co., 21 South Tejon street.

Lost.

One sack granulated sugar, dropped off from our delivery wagon. Anyone returning same to our store will be suitably rewarded. A. D. Craigue.

Buy tickets at Robbins' for "Love's Labor Lost" on Tuckerman's lawn, Ivywild, Friday evening, Sept. 7. Good Music. 15 and 25c.

Colorado Springs Music Co.

have opened up a stock of sheet music, books, musical and merchandise, in Knight & Campbell's piano store, 113 North Tejon street.

$2.90 Denver and Return—$2.90

Via Colorado & Southern Ry. September 9 and morning train 10; return limit September 14. Eight trains daily each way between Denver and Colorado Springs each way.

One Fare Round Trip

To all points on Rio Grande railroad, Sept. 8th and 22nd. Office, 16 N. Tejon street.

Tourists

Desiring souvenirs of Colorado can get most for their money at Aiken's Museum, No. 8 Pike's Peak avenue.

Clothes cleaned $1.50 per suit, called for and delivered. Hunter, 107 N. Tejon.

Cripple Creek Excursion,

Saturday, Sept. 8th.

$2.50—Round Trip—$2.50.

Tickets good going on 7:30 and 11:05 a. m. trains, and good returning on all trains the same day.

Colorado Midland Ry., 13 No. Tejon st.

Art Needlework.

Finished embroideries, stamped linens and silk. Lessons 5c.

Miss Brooke, The Alta Vista.

The New Cripple Creek Short Line

Will run an excursion train to end of track every afternoon until further notice, leaving Denver & Rio Grande depot at 2 o'clock.

$2.00 Denver and Return—$2.00

Over Rio Grande. All trains Sept. 9th. Morning trains Sept. 10th. Return limit, Sept. 11th.

Cripple Creek Excursion,

Saturday, Sept. 8th.

$2.50—Round Trip—$2.50.

Tickets good going on 7:30 and 11:05 a. m. trains, and good returning on all trains the same day.

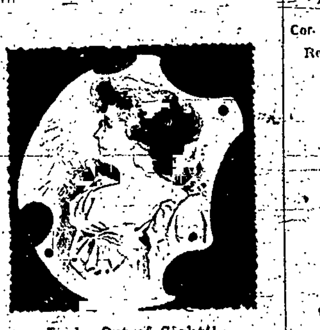
Colorado Midland Ry., 13 No. Tejon st.

Try Anna Bethman's new treatment for the removal of all facial blemishes. 29, 30 and 31 De Graff building.

For Democratic State Convention

The Colorado & Southern Ry. will make rate of $2.90 for round trip to Denver, September 9 and morning train September 10; return limit September 14.

Ladies' shampooing only 25c. Mrs. Anna Bethman, rooms 29, 30 and 31 De Graff.



Looks Out of Sight!!

With her new glasses, which are intended not only to cure those headaches she has and to improve her vision, but also to enhance her good looks. Most complete appliances for testing, and most scientific methods employed.

R. ASHBY,

THE OPTICAL JEWELER

Bank Block, Colorado Springs.

DR. E. W. THOMPSON, Dentist

OVER 10 SOUTH TEJON ST.

Prices Moderate and Work Guaranteed.

Lest You Forget

That we pay special attention to our Optical Department. If your eyes trouble you come to us and have them examined by a GRADUATE OPTICIAN and be sure of having the proper glasses fitted.

VAN WERT,

JEWELER AND OPTICIAN,

108 Pike's Peak Ave.

More News About New Goods

There is no advertising theme more attractive to the average woman than new goods. As the fall outfitting time is close at hand you'll want to know what this store can do toward supplying you with the proper merchandise at the proper prices. We've done what we believe to be the banner buying of our history, gone carefully through the best markets, picked with prudence just those lines that we feel sure will meet with your approval. You are invited to inspect these new goods and pass judgment upon them.

19 S. Tejon St. **HIBBARD & CO.**

The Hassell Iron Works Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Brass and Iron Castings
Builders' Plain and Ornamental Iron Work
Boiler, Sheet Metal and Heavy Repair Work
Steel Beams in stock.

OFFICE

19 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

SHOPS: cor. Sierra Madre Street and Moreno Avenue.

Health Biscuits and Wafers

Made from the celebrated Franklin mills entire wheat flour, contain all the rich qualities of the wheat that are required to build up and sustain the mind and body.

Try a package.

W. N. BURGESS

112 N. Tejon St.

Where Did That Headache Go?

If there was no cure for that headache there would be some reason for tolerating it. But there is a cure. It is safe, swift, sure. It goes right to the throbbing, tearing pain and soothes it and quiets it until in a few minutes you can straighten up and say: "Where did that headache go?" Never mind. It is gone. It will not trouble you again soon.

And then the medicine is so easy to take—no bad smell, no big capsule to swallow. It is just a little, tasteless, wafer, and after it is moistened it slips down your throat as easy as an oyster.

People who don't enjoy having headache ought to keep a box in the house all the time. The name? "Instant Headache Cure."

We sell it.

I. L. GUTMANN,

Cor. N. Tejon and Bijou. Phone 311

Remember, we do not sell liquors.

A FEW POINTS to be remembered is that we carry the largest line of genuine Mexican hand-carved leather goods in the city.

W. H. WISE'S

Harness, Saddle, Trunk and Valise House.

14 East Pike's Peak Avenue

Phone 574. Trunks Repaired.

BEER REAL

BUCKEYE ROOT BEER served in ice cold mugs. Try a Mint Freeze, Sangaree or Waldorf. Ask for any drink—we know them all.

Kodaks and Cameras

All Kinds and Styles

Lowney's Candies

Korsmeyer & Beeson,

Leading Prescription Druggists.

No. 8 S. Tejon St. Phone 80.

BUY THE GENUINE

SYRUP OF FIGS

MANUFACTURED BY

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

NOTE THE NAME.

F. DUNSCOMB, M. D.

University of New York, 1863.

SPECIALIST

Diseases Peculiar to Women.
Diseases Peculiar to Men.
Diseases of the Stomach.
Chronic Ulcers of the Leg.
Nervous, Skin Diseases, Nasal Catarrh.
Cancers, Tumors and Goitre.

The modern treatment of consumption. Rooms 22 and 24 De Graff block, 118 North Tejon street.

E. W. WARSOP & CO.

206 North Tejon Street. Opposite North Park.

Lace Curtain Sale

All Odd Pairs, Greatly reduced

Arrival new line of Portieres

Freshness and Goodness

are the main points in buying Butter. It's poor economy to save a few pennies at the expense of quality. Our

Belle Springs

Creamery Butter is the finest in quality and is absolutely pure.

Carpenter & Draper,

132 N. Tejon St. Tel. 881

Leading Makes of High Grade Pianos

sold at reasonable prices and on easy terms.

Our capital and surplus is $125,000.

We can treat our customers honestly and fairly.

We do not now nor ever have discounted, traded or sold customers' paper. Neither do we sell nor recommend cheap stencil and celluloid key pianos.

Our Colorado Springs Store is at

135 Huerfano St.

(With Singer Sewing Machine Co.)

The Montelius Piano Co

Exclusive Piano Dealers.

"Mighty Things from Small Beginnings Grow"

To place your first PLUMBING or HEATING estimate with us is not to make a TRIAL, but it is THE BEGINNING of your future business with us, for we are determined to have none but well satisfied patrons, knowing that well pleased customers are the best advertisements. COME and SEE.

Wm. B. & Elmer F. St. John's Co.

Telephone 599

PREMIUM

ANTI-TRUST

GROCERY AND MARKET.

117 East Pike's Peak Ave. Telephone 192.

Friday Fish Day Fish

MY FISH

do not lie around the commission house four or five days before I get them, but they come direct from the best fisheries in San Francisco.

MY CUSTOMERS

do not have to pay the commission men's profit, added to the combine price, but they get all kinds of fish for per pound......**11c**

I expect to supply my trade with all kinds of FISH at 12½c per pound after September 15th.

REMEMBER Fresh Oysters 25c and 50c per qt. F. B. ROSS.

A Cordial Welcome

awaits the man who has ordered his coal from Lennox's. The wife and the cook know very well what they're getting—good coal, clean coal, coal that will burn, coal that will cook anything from a frog's leg to an elephant steak; however tough the meat may be, this coal will bring its refractory tendencies into subjection.

Wm. Lennox,

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Yard, 131 W. Vermijo.

Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment relieves the intense itching. It soothes, heals and cures chronic cases where surgeons fail. It is no experiment. Its sales increase through its cures. Every bottle guaranteed. Price 50 cents in bottles; tubes 75 cents. Hefley, Arcularius Drug Co., 21 South Tejon street.

Cripple Creek Excursion,

Saturday, Sept. 8th.

$2.50—Round Trip—$2.50.

Tickets good going on 7:30 and 11:05 a. m. trains, and good returning on all trains the same day.

Colorado Midland Ry., 13 No. Tejon st.

Cheap Excursion to Denver

Via Colorado & Southern Ry., September 9 and morning train September 10. For round trip rate will be $2.90. City Ticket Office, 15 No. Tejon st.

One Fare for Round Trip

To Denver September 9 and morning train September 10, via Colorado & Southern Ry. Eight trains each way daily, between Colorado Springs and Denver.

Just Received Full Line

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118 North Tejon Street.

Giddings Bros.

All Perfumes at half price | All Wash Skirts at 25 per cent off

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MADAM FRASIER has just returned from the East, where she has been for time visiting the market centers and studying the new styles and trimmings. She states that she is prepared to give her patrons entire satisfaction and furnish them with ideas and effects entirely new to this western world. Her parlors are now open for the season. A corps of competent artists, who are well known leaders in their profession, have been employed, who with their untiring efforts to please will successfully carry out all work entrusted to them.

Good Qualities of Taffeta Silks

Madcap advertisers tell of their line of popular-prices on Taffeta Silks, some of them almost delve into poetry, accenting their lustrous richness and perfect colors "etc.," but never a word do they say of their softness. Our line has all the good qualities you find in the high grade silks and would bring 90 cents yard to any retail establishment. Our price,

75 Cents Yard

New Trimmings

The newest, truest, swellest conceptions of artistic trimmings are displayed in a confusional variety at the trimmings counter. "A mammoth assortment." All the fashion centers of the world find copious representation here in the artful reproduction of their seasonable fads. Our stock is unrivalled in

RENAISSANCE ALL-OVERS AND EDGES.
LACE ALL-OVERS, GALONS AND EDGES TO MATCH; ROBES, APPLIQUED TRIMMINGS, ETC.

New French Flannels

Comment of visitors on the excellence and variety of beautiful conceits this department is showing is indeed most gratifying to us. It is a showing justly entitled to the claim of being far superior to any former showing made by "Giddings." Fashion settled on a great Flannel Season, so we bought heavily to keep in touch. Our buyers have certainly done themselves proud, and have spared no study nor time in procuring the best EMBROIDERED PERSIAN AND PLAIN EFFECTS.

New Dress Goods

To see the largest assortment and finest selection of all that Dame Fashion has decreed the proper thing for this season's gown, you must come to "Giddings." Dependable productions from the best mills in both the old and new world. Homespuns, Cheviots, Serges, Camel's Hair, Venetians, Broadcloths, Black Novelties, Chenille; Patterns etc.

GIDDINGS

Golf Suitings

Our former showings, although always of first-class order, have never equaled the line we have gathered this fall. See us; we can please you in quality and price.

95c to $5.50 yd.

GIDDINGS

Fancy Parasols

Cheap? Yes! One-half of the prices have been dropped. Pretty? See them; the new colors and effects and you will quote them as pretty as you ever saw. All were bought for this summer's selling. Now your choice at

Half Price

GIDDINGS

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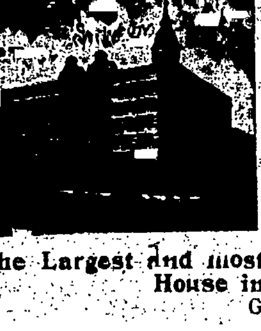

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Our drugs are all fresh bought. Of the best quality. From the most reliable wholesalers. Their guarantee is back of the goods to us. Ours is back of the goods we sell to you. If you appreciate the importance of buying that kind, you'll see us. If you want the other kind, we can't supply you.

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